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REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

Warsaw Report

LD291358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] In connection with the maneuvers of the units of the Warsaw Pact member states, including Poland, which start at the beginning of September in the north of the GDR, the mass media of the GDR report on organizational, technical, political and military preparations. The maneuvers will carry the slogan "Comradeship-in-Arms 80." The first units of the Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and, recently, the Soviet Army have arrived in the GDR.

Romanian Officers Arrive

LD312324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Potsdam, 31 Aug (ADN)--Staff members of the Armed Forces of the Romanian Socialist Republic arrived in the GDR today for the Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. Workers, FDJ members and Thaelmann Pioneers gave them warm welcome at the Brandenburg station, Potsdam (Bezirk).

"The joint maneuvers will once again put to the proof the loyalty, love and firm friendship of our peoples and armies," Reinhold Kietz, first secretary of the Brandenburg SED Kreis Executive, said in his welcoming speech. "The inhabitants of our industrial town welcome you with open arms. We wish you success in resolving the important military tasks and we assure you that the workers of Bradenburg will be attentively following the course of the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuvers."

Lt Col Fritz Goldschmidt, commander of a troop unit of the GDR National People's Army participating in the maneuvers, afterwards gave his assurance that the fraternal armies will, during the maneuvers, prove their high degree of defense readiness under the slogan "Comrades-in Arms--united for peace and socialism--no chance for the enemy." He wished the Romanian comrades-in-arms many eventful meetings with soldiers of the fraternal armies.

Applause filled the station when Col Andrei Socol of the Romanian Armed Forces began to speak. He expressed thanks for the cordial welcome and described it as an expression of the friendly relations between the GDR and Romania. "The armed forces of the Romanian Socialist Republic are taking part in these maneuvers and are looking forward to acquainting ourselves at the same time with the GDR people's life and work," he stressed. The Romanian people are pleased with all the successes which the GDR workers are achieving in the development of the advanced socialist society, Colonel Socol continued. He ended his address with cheers for the firm friendship between Romania and the GDR and between their armed forces.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION GIVES VIEWS AT NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

AU282000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--In the conference on the application of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons now taking place in Geneva, Romania's delegation considered that the main objective of this international instrument was, for the non-nuclear states, the halting of nuclear weapons' proliferation, and for the nuclear states, the obligation to score real progress in banning these weapons.

The states which renounced the nuclear arms have the right to obtain certain guarantees that they will never be, in any circumstances the victims of the use or threat with nuclear weapons, with force against them. In this context, the conference's attention was called again on the draft additional protocol to the non-proliferation treaty presented by Romania in connection with the security guarantees at the first conference on the application of the treaty which took place in 1975, protocol which keeps its full validity.

The Romanian delegation underlined that that initiative becomes ever more topical as the risk of a devastating thermo-nuclear war increases, due to the rocketing nuclear armings. Stressed was the special importance the peaceful applications of nuclear energy gain within the efforts of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. In this framework, the Romanian delegation referred to some actions taken the last few years which raised obstacles to the transfer of technologies for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Romanian delegation proposed that the final documents of the conference should include concrete measures of immediate practical applicability for facilitating the transfer of nuclear techology to the developing countries, for supporting their national programmes envisaging the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the training of their national cadres, for increasing the volume of the technical assistance granted to those states, for enhancing the role of international atomic energy agency in the cooperation for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

POLISH, ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET ON CSCE

LD292058 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (PAP)--Consultations between the Polish and Romanian Foreign Ministries were carried out here today on the CSCE process and the Madrid meeting. Presiding over the talks were: on the Romanian side Ambassador I. Datcu and on the Polish side head of department at the Foreign Ministry J. Wiejacz.

The Romanian delegation (?was received) by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Dobrosielski. Participating in the talks was Romanian Ambassador I. Cosma.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS AGREEMENT BETWEEN POLISH WORKERS, GOVERNMENT

AU301900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Essential steps were taken today toward the normalization of the situation in Poland.

As the PAP agency reports, an agreement was reached today in Szczecin between the government committee, headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the representatives of the Strike Committee. The agreement settles the main controversial questions and, above all, gives a satisfactory solution to the problem of the reorganization of trade unions. It is pointed out that the new trade unions will have a socialist character, in conformity with the Polish People's Republic Constitution.

Although several questions remain unresolved as regards labor remuneration and the structure of the new trade unions, after the conclusion of the agreement, work was resumed this morning in the Szczecin port, the shipyards will start work on Monday.

PAP has reported that today an agreement has been reached between the government committee, headed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the Gdansk Plant Strike Committee on the workers demands and on the resumption of work.

It is expected that after the agreement is approved by the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee scheduled for the afternoon, the workers will resume their work on Monday.

The session held yesterday between the government commission and the Presidium of the Trade Union Central Council has considerably contributed to this progress. At this session the common conviction was expressed that the innovation of the trade union movement and the reorganization of the program of governments' activities, taking into consideration the situation of the country and the new tasks, are creating a favorable atmosphere for a businesslike partnership and cooperation.

The daily TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR, published an extensive article devoted to the role of the antisocialist forces in the present situation in Poland. Regardless of the conflict situation, the party organ stresses, all Polish people, or to put it more precisely nearly all Polish people, want the same: Establishment of solid foundations of public order and consolidation of the socialist state, as well as an intensification of the process of socialist changes, and consolidation of the economy, so that the country may be as soon as possible rescued from the crisis. The daily TRYBUNA LUDU points out concrete examples of activities of antisocialist forces, which upon the crest of the wave of present events are trying to pursue their political goals, goals they have conceived and mapped out long ago. There are already many examples, TRYBUNA LUDU states in conclusion, of the striking collectives separating themselves from the activities of such forces. The striking workers are opposing these forces and are unmasking their slander and misinformation, they refuse to give in to the dangerous hysteria and escalation of demands.

In another article entitled "Basis of Our Policy" the daily TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that Poland is an important link of the socialist community. A factor of considerable importance, the daily continues, is the solidarity and the reliability of our present alliance relations. However, the hints and thoughts recently appearing in Western propaganda media that the recent events in Poland are offering opportunities for a weakening of Poland's alliance relations not only belong to the sphere of illusion, but are altogether an absurdity. No matter how acute tension may become in socialist Poland, these assertions will not change the main prerequisites which are determining our foreign policy and our stand in the world, the daily states.

STOYANOV COMMENT WARNS AGAINST ANTI-SOVIET MANIPULATIONS IN ITALY

AU291607 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 29 Aug 80

[By BTA news analyst T. Stoyanov: "Political Realism Presumes Insight"]

[Text] Sofia, August 29--A farsighted state policy presumes many things but in any case the precise source of a threat holds priority among them. This is what Italy is missing.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Rome draws a bead on a non-existent threat. Certain circles, guided by questionable interests, point at Moscow as an alleged source of aggression against Italy. As PRAVDA noted today this is so ridiculous that it needn't be specifically refuted.

All this does not mean, however, that such a misdirection has no danger in stock both for Italy and for peace in the Old Continent. The matter here is not merely in arbitrary thinking.

The matter here touches on an alarming manipulation of public opinion in one of Europe's big countries. Although not so new, this manipulation has acquired a disturbingly large scale and acuteness. Moreover that the verbalistics, sufficiently tangled itself, conceals moves concrete and clear, acts rife with hazards for Italy and for the other states.

How could one explain otherwise such phenomena as the presence of powerful American nuclear weapons in Italian airfields and posts? Moreover, taking into consideration that in not such a distant future over 100-medium-range US nuclear missiles, directed at the USSR and the socialist countries, are planned to be deployed on the territory of this Mediterranean state.

Washington has its own egotistic considerations to involve Italy ever deeper in parameters of behaviour running contrary to her interests. It is generally remembered how afraid Washington was of the possibility of a national unity cabinet with communist participation. The US manoeuvres then were rejected by the Italian public as brutal interference in that country's internal affairs. Later on, however, the government swelled the 1980 military budget to 7,000,000 million liras from 5,700,000 million liras agreeing to the deployment of new US missiles on Italian territory.

Apparently the anti-Soviet hysteria in certain circles has been combined with moves which are organically affecting the national sovereignty of Italy, undermining the efforts to lead that country out of the acute economic and political crisis, and diverting the course of Rome's foreign policy still farther from the real needs of Italy and of the continent.

Within the framework of the US new nuclear strategy Italy fits snugly in with the picture of chaos and externally provoked terrorism, of shakedowns triggered off by those forces for whom anticommunism is increasingly becoming a political religion.

This is the real address of the danger threatening Italy and it points out to Washington, while diverting the pointer to Moscow is only a repulsive but dangerous machination.

KEMPNY, CSSR PARTY DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU291922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 25 through 28 August 1980. The delegation was headed by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Presidium member.

The delegation held meetings and talks with Comrades Grisha Filipov, Todor Stoychev and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as with other party and economic leaders. During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrades Grisha Filipov and Josef Kempny briefed each other on the tasks which the two parties are coping with in their respective countries' economic development during the period following the 11th BCP Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress. They unanimously stressed that the meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak are of particular importance for the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-CSSR relations.

The CSSR party functionaries were briefed on the application of the new economic approach and the new economic mechanism in the national economy. The two sides discussed possibilities for further economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for the expansion, as well as intensification of specialization and production sharing in the most important economic branches in both Bulgaria and the CSSR.

The two delegations exchanged information on the preparations for 12th BCP Congress and for the 16th CPCZ Congress, as well as on certain development trends in both countries during the upcoming 5-year plan period.

Topical questions of the international situation and concerning the international communist and workers movement, as well as in connection with the further development of fraternal relations between the BCP and the CPCZ were discussed.

Varna Visit

LD282254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is on a friendly visit to Bulgaria, yesterday visited the Varna Okrug.

Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the okrug party committee in Varna, briefed Josef Kempny with the development of industry, agriculture and tourism in the okrug and informed him about the fulfillment of the tasks of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

SOFIA RADIO CITES GREEK JOURNALIST ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

AU301519 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] In a series of articles published in the Greek daily [name indistinct] Luis Danos, participant in the international meeting and dialogue on detente recently organized in Sofia, points out the consistent and peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and its contribution to the consolidation of universal peace.

The articles emphasize that despite the difference in the two systems, the relations between Greece and Bulgaria are constantly intensifying. The trade exchange is steadily increasing, joint projects are being envisaged for construction, an agreement on the exploitation of border rivers has been concluded, and doors are wide open to mutual tourist exchange. Greek-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation are guarantees that peace in the Balkans will continue to be consolidated and no one will be able to disturb this peace, the Greek journalist states.

PCF LEADER GEORGES MARCHAIS LEAVES AFTER VACATION

AU301923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Georges Marchais, secretary of the French Communist Party, [PCF] left our country. He spent a vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

NEWLY APPOINTED CHINESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

AU291630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] (An Dzhuyan), newly appointed PRC ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in our country.

ELECTRONICS MINISTER KHUBCHEV RETURNS FROM USSR

AU291918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, returned today from the USSR.

In Moscow he held talks with Aleksey Antonov, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry and with Ivan Sinytsin, minister of tractor and agricultural machine building.

Ministers Khubchev and Antonov signed a program on the development of specialization and production sharing between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the electrical engineering industry for the period up to 1990.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL--Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs today received (Toshi Akimoto), director general of the section for Europe and the ocean region of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with whom he discussed topics of mutual interest. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 Aug 80 AU]

VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED--On 1 September in Sofia the 35th anniversary of Socialist Vietnam was marked in a public meeting. Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov and other public figures attended. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80 AU]

VRATSA CELEBRATION--A festive celebration was held at the Vratsa mountain area to mark the anniversary of the great miners' strike which took place in the past in this area. Many working people from the Mazdra and Vratsa conurbation systems attended the ceremony and party veterans were also present. The ceremony was attended by Peko Takov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by Nano Lalov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug Party Committee. Hero of Socialist Labor Nikola Elenkov, outstanding mining worker, read a report of the workers collective assuming pledges for future working achievements. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Gdansks Agreement To End Strike

LD311943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Poland: This afternoon an agreement was signed in the Gdansk shipyard between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee. At the same time a report was published about the ending of the strike in all enterprises represented by the Interfactory Strike Committee. This was announced today by PAP.

Press Reports

AU291230 [Editorial Report] Under the headline "Responsibility for the Future of the Polish People's Republic; TRYBUNA LUDU's Commentary on the Situation in the Country," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 August 1980 on page 7 carries a 650-word CTK report on Ryszard Wojna's article "The Dividing Line" published by TRYBUNA LUDU on 27 August. The paper noted Wojna's warning that "the situation in the country is taking a dangerous direction" and that "it cannot be said yet, despite all efforts, that we have succeeded in halting a development of events, that could lead the country into a national catastrophe"; quotes him as saying that "the party's close bonds with the workers class which are the main source of our strength and which entitle us to play the leading role in the country's political life have been deeply disturbed"; and cites his assessment of the "proposals aimed at splitting the trade union movement in our country" and the "pitting of this movement against the party" as "incorrect" and "unrealistic"; RUDE PRAVO quotes Wojna's words that there are questions "defined by Poland's state interest and everything connected with it, that means above all the order and social system to which we belong" which "cannot be the subject of discussion" and cites the warning that "any violation of any of the elements which determine the interests of our state would inevitably lead to unforeseeable consequences." The report further cites Wojna on the "need to carry out profound changes in the mechanism of the application of democracy in our country" and on the parallel need to "define with full resolve our stance vis-a-vis the antisocialist forces which are joining the protest of the workers class and are trying to exploit its dissatisfaction for aims that are alien to socialist Poland"; quotes him as saying that "attempts at prolonging the strikes by putting forward new demands which increase tension, including political demands" and the "orientation toward escalation without regard for the dangerous consequences" must lead to "consequences pernicious for the whole of Poland," even though the "goals that are the subject of the conflict may be negotiable." RUDE PRAVO concludes by quoting Wojna's appeal that "there are limits set by the security of the state and society which no one, no matter what the pretext may be, must overstep."

Under the same headline RUDE PRAVO on 28 August also carries a 200-word "JL"-signed report on its Warsaw correspondent, based on undated TRYBUNA LUDU and PAP reports, on the "growing concern about the severe consequences that will affect the economy due to interruptions of work in ports and shipyards" among the Polish public and on the efforts of the "great majority of enterprises" in Poland to fulfill production tasks. It also carries a 50-word CTK report on Cardinal Wyszynski's 26 August speech in Czestochowa which is said to have called on the "striking workers to resume work and limit their demands"; and a 150-word CTK report based on a PAP report on the 27 August session of the Polish Council of Ministers, on the efforts of the government commission to reach an agreement with the "striking collectives" on the coast and on the "growing concern of the Polish population about the situation on the Baltic coast."

The Czechoslovak papers of 28 August speak for the first time of "strikes", as opposed to "interruptions in work," in connection with the social unrest in Poland.

Polish, Soviet, FRG press Cited

LD012028 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Polish press agency, PAP, reports that work has been resumed in all enterprises of the People's Republic of Poland. However, serious production difficulties continue, as for a long time smooth supplies of raw materials and materials have been interrupted. Exceptional difficulties are being experienced particularly by chemical, engineering and metallurgical enterprises. The fifth session of the PZPR Central Committee acknowledged and approved reports prepared by governmental commissions. The decisions of the PZPR Central Committee's fifth session stem from the will to solve the problem through political methods and through the agreed means of a constructive dialogue. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that this also concerns the narrowing of the activity of the antisocialist forces.

Aleksey Petrov writes in Moscow PRAVDA today that it is obvious from the reports of the foreign press that antisocialist elements have succeeded in penetrating a number of enterprises on the Polish coast--above all in Gdansk--in order to misuse the trust of a section of the working class and utilize economic difficulties for their counterrevolutionary goals. The antisocialist elements are emphasizing political demands which expose their true aims, aims that have nothing to do with the economic and social interests of the Polish working class. For this reason the antisocialist elements are finding support among the enemies of Poland acting from abroad.

CTK reports that despite the resumption of work and normalization of life in Poland, Western mass media continue their slanderous and inflammatory campaign against the foundations of the socialist system in the People's Republic of Poland. For example, the West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE is disappointed that the development of the events in Poland has not put an end to the socialist system in the country. The paper writes: "It is inauspicious that the recognition of the leading role of the party is clearly seen behind every single clause."

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY LENART, CHNOUPEK

LD301154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, today concluded his 4-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and left by air for Bulgaria.

At Bratislava airport, bedecked with the flags of Czechoslovakia and Zambia, the eminent African statesman and fighter for independence was seen off by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

ADN CITES SCHMIDT ON 'EVENTS IN ANOTHER COUNTRY'

LD292044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (ADN)--Schmidt said on Western television yesterday evening that he did not see in the cancellation of the meeting with Erich Honecker any crisis in German-German relations. He hoped that the meeting could take place as soon as possible. He had decided to cancel it because he feared that events in another country could substantially restrict the scope for action of the other side.

The international situation was "not good." However, it had been "made to look rather more friendly" now that Washington and Moscow had begun to talk to each other again. The value of the Eastern treaties lay in the fact that they dampened the conflict situation in Europe. "Today we feel certain that no war will ever again emanate from German soil. But world peace does not depend on us alone." Schmidt came out strongly in favor of continuing the policy of detente on the basis of equilibrium. Only on that basis could a limitation and reduction of armaments be achieved. The Federal Republic was a member of the Western alliance and would make its contribution there.

Schmidt came out strongly for giving financial support to Poland through credits. On that question he was fully at one with U.S. President Carter. Schmidt said that once the talk with Honecker takes place "when the situation has changed," then no doubt the people in the FRG and GDR will also benefit, although the original intention had not really been to arrive at concrete agreements on that occasion. Concerning his cancellation of the meeting, he said he had been compelled "to gain the definite impression that events might arise in another country which could considerably affect the freedom to talk, the freedom of action of those who had intended to meet at Webellin Lake. And I did not want to expose myself to that risk." He had been intent "on achieving some additional understanding." He was, as far as the meeting was concerned, in favor of it taking place "as early as possible." The "scenario" for the now canceled meeting had indeed become "rather too big." But then "many others had been involved in the writing of it."

In the Maxwell interview, Honecker, as regards GDR citizenship, "had taken the standpoint which we have known for years and which has been held by the GDR leadership for years." The Federal Government took the view "also hammered home by our federal constitutional court in Karlsruhe: We recognize only a common German citizenship. The GDR will continue to hang on to its viewpoint and we shall continue to take our view." Despite this, "a great number of facilities had been set in motion" during the decade since the conclusion of the basic treaty, such as the doubling, even nearly trebling of trade, facilities as regards Berlin, and facilities as regards the people of the two states.

ADN CITES PAP ON GDANSK, SZCZECIN STRIKE AGREEMENTS

LD302226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2034 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (ADN)--The fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee took place in Warsaw on Saturday, according to the Polish news agency PAP. It was chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, made a report to the Central Committee. The Central Committee received for conformation reports from the government commissions appointed to hold talks with the Strike Committees on the demands raised in Gdansk and Szczecin. The reports were made by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

According to PAP, agreements concerning the resumption of work and the settlement of issues raised in the past weeks were initialled on Saturday morning between the government commissions and the Strike Committees in Gdansk and Szczecin.

PAP states that work was resumed on Saturday in a series of enterprises. In others resumption of work was imminent.

The first session of the working froup set up by the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions which dealt with guidelines for the draft law on trade unions also took place on Saturday.

GUS HALL CITED ON 'WEAKNESSES' IN POLISH LEADERSHIP

LD302240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug (ADN correspondent)--In connection with the events in Poland, Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, criticizes in the DAILY WORLD the hypocrisy and crocodile tears shed by the U.S. media and government. He recalls that teachers in the United States are not entitled to strike and that the press and government support every antilabor union law which further restricts the right to strike. The government and press were applauding the strikes in Poland, he says, because they are directed against the working class and socialism. The article goes on:

"What is the cause of strikes in a socialist country? It involves differences of opinion on how much the government should spend on investments in new plants, (?sectors) of industry and new technology... these differences lead to strikes, above all if the leadership is not engaged in a day-to-day dialogue with the workers."

"A bureaucratic leadership style leads to misunderstandings and not all workers show enough understanding or readiness to bear the sacrifices which are necessary today in order to build a better tomorrow. A strike in a socialist country is also an expression of ideological backwardness for which, again, the leadership is responsible. For socialism is a society which can be built only if the people share in the governmental process of decision making...if the leadership in a socialist country fulfills its responsibilities by keeping in close contact with the people, explaining its policy, dealing with problems publicly, listening to what the broad masses have to say, involving the people in the process of government and taking measures to solve problems in good time. And then strikes are unnecessary. That is the case in most socialist countries. The strikes in Poland are taking place not because anything is basically wrong with the socialist system, but they are due to weaknesses in the leadership and to a deformation of socialist methods."

DPA CITES HONECKER ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD311340 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 31 Aug (DPA)--Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, at the Leipzig Fair on Sunday, has underlined the GDR's willingness to develop further relations with the Federal Republic. During a visit to the exhibition stand of the Hoechst Chemical Company Honecker said that the GDR is very interested in the further normalization of mutual relations. The process of detente will have to be promoted in order also to open up new horizons in the cooperation between the two German states.

Earlier Guenter Gaus, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, had said that the Federal Government welcomes the favorable development of trade between the Federal Republic and the GDR, and is striving for equally favorable development in all other areas, as well as normalization as far as possible. It is interested in the continuation of contacts and talks. Gaus later assessed Honecker's reaction as very positive.

At the fair the chairman of the Council of State spoke for the first time since the cancellation of the meeting between Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the GDR, originally planned for last week, on the state of German-German relations. However, asked by a journalist whether he could conceive of the meeting with Schmidt taking place even this year, Honecker did not comment. During the past days the GDR has already signaled that, despite the cancellation by Schmidt, it is interested in the further development of relations. Thus the GDR media commented in detail this weekend on Schmidt's remark made in a television discussion, that he sees no crisis in German-German relations, even after the cancellation of his GDR trip.

Honecker had visited the Hoechst stand during the traditional walking tour by the state and partly leadership at the start of the 1-week autumn fair. He was accompanied by, among others, Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo in charge of economic questions, and other members of this party's leading body.

Honecker found words of praise for the chemical works in Schkopau, built by Messrs Uhde, a Hoechst subsidiary, which was opened in March. Honecker told Rolf Sammet, Hoechst AG executive board chairman, that one is happy with the plant built at a cost of about 1.1 billion marks. In this connection he referred to further projects planned for the new 5-year plan starting in 1981, for which ambitious growth targets have been set. Hoechst AG is presently negotiating with the GDR on projects worth several hundred million marks.

Trade questions between the two German states will be discussed by Secretary of State Kieter Von Wuerzen with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle in Leipzig on Monday. During the first 6 months of this year trade increased by about 34 percent compared with the same period of the previous year, in which the GDR had managed a surplus of about 270 million marks, thus reducing its accumulated debts which nevertheless still amount to about 3.65 billion marks.

KISELEV-LED USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR LEIPZIG FAIR

LD301300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Leipzig, 30 Aug (ADN)--At the invitation of the GDR Council of Ministers, a USSR Government delegation arrived in Leipzig today for the autumn fair, led by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev.

Stoph Dinner

LD312344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN)--On the occasion of the Leipzig fall fair, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of the Soviet Government delegation, led by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Tikhon Kiselev, which is visiting the GDR.

During the meeting which took place in the spirit of firm friendship between the fraternally allied parties and states, Willi Stoph and Tikhon Kiselev praised the successes achieved in further developing scientific-technological and economic cooperation to the advantage of both peoples. They expressed their belief that the representatives of the two countries will use the fair days intensively to create good conditions for the start of the coming 5-year plan with mutual agreements on the basis of plan coordination results.

MINISTER SOELLE HOLDS RECEPTION FOR LEIPZIG FAIR PARTICIPANTS

LD010618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug--A festive reception given by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle for representatives of the world of trade and commerce marked the end of the first day of this year's fall fair in Leipzig on Sunday evening. Present in the ceremonial hall of the new town hall were members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Guenter Mittag, Werner Krolikowski, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as other dignitaries.

Minister Soelle made a brief speech welcoming the guests and underlining that the GDR continues to be interested in good, diverse economic relations.

He expressed his satisfaction at the state of these relations "achieved in the interests of and for the benefit of our peoples in the spirit of peace and detente, and in which we see at the same time solid foundations for considerable expansion." It is important to consolidate what has been achieved, to persistently remove obstacles in the way of open-door trade and maintain stability and growth in international economic relations. A great deal of important and constructive work still has to be done in this respect. Minister Soelle wished the representatives of trade and industry from many countries a pleasant visit and good business successes.

HERRMANN MEETS PALESTINIAN WRITERS' DELEGATION

LD011754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Palestinian writers and journalists union led by General Secretary Yahya Yakhlef was received for a friendly talk by SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann on Monday. The two sides emphasized that safeguarding the unalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the creation of its own state, were the essential precondition for a comprehensive, just and permanent settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

Yahya Yakhlef thanked the GDR for its many years of political and material solidarity which represented an effective support for the PLO's fight. The common interests between the SED and PLO in the fight for safeguarding world peace were underlined.

FINNISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD292016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Finland-GDR society led by its vice-president, Matti Ahde, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party in the Riksoag, is now in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR international friendship league. The guests met the president of the league, Gerald Goetting, and other prominent figures from GDR political and social life.

According to a press statement serious concern was voiced at the worsening of the international situation and the threats to the continuation of the process of detente, which arise from NATO's accelerated armament. In the face of this it was necessary to make serious efforts towards disarmament and detente, for which the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and the initiatives of the Republic of Finland represented a real basis. In this context the ratification of SALT II by the United States was of the utmost importance. Both Finland and the GDR expect from the Madrid conference an initiative for a European conference for detente and disarmament.

KRENZ SEES OFF CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION 29 AUGUST

LD291648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0715 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--The official delegation and the guests of honor to the first great friendship meeting between GDR and Cuban youth left for home on Friday. The delegation led by the first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Cuban Communists, Luis Orlando Dominguez, was given a cordial send-off at Schoenefeld Airport by the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

HONECKER CALLS FOR RELEASE OF URUGUAYAN SOCIALIST LEADER

LD292108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN)--The immediate release of Jose Pedro Cardoso, chairman of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, was called for on Friday by the SED Central Committee. A letter to the Socialist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, states: "We know and esteem Jose Pedro Cardoso as a sincere antifascist, a steadfast patriot and a consistent fighter for the union of all democratic, nationally-minded forces of the country in a broad antifascist alliance."

In addition the SED's ties of solidarity with the Uruguayan people in their struggle for freedom, democracy and national independence is reaffirmed.

LAMPL GANG ATTACK FOILED AT BORDER CROSSING, TWO ARRESTED

LD011406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN)--The GDR security organs at the GDR Border Crossing point Marienborn on Sunday prevented yet another attack by the criminal Lampl gang who are controlled by the intelligence services. The agents Cornelia Vetter and Thereza-Christina Schoenbauer from Boenningstedt (FRG) were caught red-handed and detained.

They had been repeatedly involved in organizing and carrying out subversive crimes, abusing the generous visitor regulations of the GDR and the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were instigated and warrants of arrest issued. The VW Golf car, registration number PI-CV 150, was impounded.

DPA CITES DEFENSE MINISTRY PERIODICAL ON SECRECY VIOLATIONS

LD310608 Hamburg DPA in German 1044 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug--The GDR periodical AUSBILDER, published by the East Berlin Defense Ministry, has complained about offenses against secrecy regulations in the GDR armed forces. Checks on radio communications have revealed "that in individual cases there were repeated violations of the rules of scrambled commands [gedeckte truppenfuehrung] and of the service regulations." During military exercises, violations had even been noted "which seriously jeopardized the carrying out of the combat tasks because the 'opponent' was aware of our intentions and was able to set in motion and carry out corresponding countermeasures in good time."

The AUSBILDER calls for a "consistent assessment and punishment of such offenses" and a purposeful education of members of the army in the strict observation of the secrecy regulations. As a result of cooperation with other Warsaw Pact armed forces the responsibility to keep things secret increases "many times over." That should be taken into account during the maneuvers with the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces.

MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIETS IN ROSTOCK

LD292122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Rostock, 29 Aug (ADN)--A banner of honor of the German-Soviet Friendship Society was today presented to the crew of the Soviet landing craft, Donetskiy Shakhter, by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and president of the society. At the presentation ceremony in Rostock's harbor he said that this highest award of the society was an expression of thanks for great achievements to date in the service of the noble cause of friendship, the fraternal alliance and the comradeship-in-arms between the two peoples and armies.

"The Red sailors of your navy," said Erich Mueckenberger, "have written many immortal pages of honor in the history of the Soviet armed forces through their bold deeds for the protection of the revolutionary gains and the sea borders of their socialist homeland." He gave an assurance that the citizens of the GDR, firmly allied with the Soviet Union, would at all times securely protect socialist construction.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST--In the GDR grain has been harvested to date on 1,688,820 hectares, that is, on 67.4 percent of the cultivated area. Harvesting is making good progress throughout the country. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Aug 80 p 1 AU]

ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN--Berlin--On Monday, 90 students from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan arrived in the GDR capital on an Interflug solidarity plane. The young women and men will first attend German-language courses at the Leipzig Herder Institute and the Nordhausen Agricultural Engineering School. Some of the young Afghans will study at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth Advanced School. On its flight to Afghanistan, the Interflug plane had carried a solidarity cargo--primarily medicaments and teaching aids for the literacy campaign in Afghanistan. This shipment was financed from solidarity donations of FDGB members. The plane also took back to Afghanistan some Afghan patriots who had undergone medical treatment in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT SUMMARIZES WEEK'S EVENTS IN POLAND

LD302350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 80

["168 Hours: Political Magazine" Program]

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have reported in our news bulletins, the Polish NEWS AGENCY, PAP, announced at 1300 that an agreement had been reached in Szczecin this morning between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee with regard to the workers' claims and the ending of the strike. Talks between the government commission and the strike committee were also concluded in Gdansk around midday. The agreement is expected to be signed today and so workers can start production on Monday. Our Warsaw correspondent, Szabolcs Szilagyi, now sums up the events of the week in chronological order:

A week ago today, when I was talking in front of the microphone of "168 Hours" with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor in chief of POLITYKA, member of the PZPR Central Committee, the sentence which has echoed in my ears all this week, was uttered. Rakowski said: The most important thing is to ensure that the country can develop without unnecessary losses, and now precisely such losses are being caused by the strikes. All through the week, the losses were growing and multiplying day by day. The halting of work in the coastal region began to spread through the entire Polish economy as a result of work stoppages in other regions, the threat of shortage of materials and the shortage of wagons on the railways.

Events are now taking place in Poland, hour by hour, which serve, with determined measures, the search for a way out of the economic crisis and of the crisis of social and political trust.

A party Central Committee plenum was held on Sunday under the chairmanship of First Secretary Edward Gierek. A decision was reached that the line of political and economic development should be redirected back to the principles determined at the sixth party congress in 1971. The plenum decided on several changes of personnel in the leading bodies of the party. Resignations and removals from office took place in the Politburo and in the Central Committee Secretariat. Josef Pinkowski and Stefan Olzowski were elected members of the Politburo, of which the latter was a member until the most recent, eighth congress. Jerzy Waszczuk, Emil Wojtaszek and Andrzej Zabinski became secretaries of the Central Committee.

The State Council also held a meeting on Sunday and accepted the resignation of premier Edward Babiuch and seven other persons from the government. Jozef Pinkowski became premier of the Polish People's Republic until a decision to be reached by the Sejm at a later date.

A lively debate got underway on Monday among all the working collectives of the country on a nationwide basis, all discussing the decisions of the Plenum. According to the account published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, it was clearly expressed at the exchanges of views that the plenum and Edward Gierek's concluding speech had called for firm action. The manifestation of trust was voiced from the widest circles of society which agreed that this was the path leading to the solution of the serious and complex political, social and economic problems.

The plenary meeting of the Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions was also held at the beginning of the week.

The participants at the meeting expressed their conviction that the fundamental causes of the present crisis in Poland are as follows: Serious mistakes have been made in economic policies and the development of socialist democracy has slowed down and has even regressed. The trade unions were sharply criticized for their failure to carry out in an adequate way their main task, namely the representation and protection of the workers' interests.

Organizational and substantive changes were also made at the plenary meeting, and it was also declared that the draft bill on trade unions, at present under consideration, puts the protection of interests in the forefront of changes. At the trade union plenum Jan Szydlak resigned his post and Romuald Jankowski, secretary general of the Metal Workers' Trade Union, was elected chairman of the Central Council.

The views of the government commission, which had been negotiating for days with the representatives of the Gdansk strikers, namely their reaction to the 21-point list of demands, were made public to the country on Wednesday. In this they determined those points whose implementation will take place immediately or in the near future.

Polish radio and the Polish news agency, PAP, reported at 1300 that an agreement was reached in Szczecin this morning between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on the subject of the workers' demands and the ending of the strike. Talks were also concluded in Gdansk around midday. An agreement is expected to be signed today.

Reports on Agreement

LD310415 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Szabolcs Szilagyi report from Warsaw]

[Text] Every bulletin on Polish radio and television this afternoon repeated a communique by PAP, the Polish news agency, according to which an agreement was reached this morning between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin concerning the workers' demands and the ending of the strikes. By noon the talks in the Gdansk shipyards had also ended. The signing of the agreement was postponed, however, till late this evening.

In the afternoon the PZPR Central Committee met in session under the chairmanship of Edward Gierek. It noted with approval the agreements between the government commissions and the representatives of the Gdansk and Szczecin workers. Up to this moment there has been no news about the signing of the agreement in Gdansk; however, the 1930 newscast reported that the Szczecin dock workers had begun work. They had started loading the ships and five ships could begin their voyage tonight. In the wake of the report, in many factories where in recent days so-called solidarity strikes began, work is being resumed.

At 2100 the radio said that several collectives, among them the workers of the Warski shipyards in Szczecin, had undertaken to work a few hours each day over and above their normal working hours in order to carry out the contracts of the enterprise.

The Polish news agency reported a few minutes ago that the first draft of the trade union bill has been completed. It will be sent soon to every place of employment in the country for it to be discussed. The discussion of experts, which reported on the draft, was led by Romauld Jankowski, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who was elected a few days ago.

JOINT EXERCISES WITH SOVIET TROOPS CONCLUDE

LD291818 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Aug (MTI)--The joint military exercises of the Hungarian People's Army and the appointed corps and troops of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary ran to schedule and have ended with success.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER NZE ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD311016 Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 Aug (MTI)--Following an invitation from Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, member of the Congolese Labour Party Political Committee, arrived in Hungary today for an official friendship visit. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by his host Frigyes Puja.

FINNISH PARTY CHAIRMAN SORSA ARRIVES, MET BY BERECZ

LD011420 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Kalevi Sorsa, the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, has arrived in Budapest. The Finnish politician was received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, party Central Committee member, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEETS 29 AUG

LD291956 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 August (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday.

The council denationalized four persons living abroad who have become unworthy of Hungarian citizenship due to their criminal acts and because they have seriously infringed loyalty expected of Hungarian citizens.

The Presidential Council elected and relieved judges and then it went on to discuss current matters.

DEPUTY COMMUNICATION, POSTS MINISTER HORN RELIEVED OF POST

LD302358 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 30 August (MTI)--At due recognition of his merits and complying with his wish to retire, as from August 30, 1980, the Hungarian Council of Ministers has relieved Dezso Horn of his post as deputy minister of communication and posts.

CATHOLIC CHURCH LEADERS RECEIVE STATE AWARDS

LD292114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] In Budapest, Catholic Church leaders have been decorated on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the agreement between the state and the Catholic Church.

Jozsef Ijjas, archbishop of Kaloosa, has received the order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic With Laurel Wreath, while Jozsef Cserhati, Imre Timko and Kornel Pataki, dioceses bishops of Pecs, Hajdudorog and Gyoer respectively, have received the order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, for the development of state and church relations.

After the presentation of the awards, Gyorgy Lazar, government chairman, received the Catholic Episopacy, headed by Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom. At the meeting they discussed internal political life and a number of international issues. Imre Miklos, state secretary, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, was also present at the meeting.

STATE SECRETARY REPORTS VIRTUAL COMPLETION OF GRAIN HARVEST

WA021046 [Editorial Report] All Budapest papers of 17 August carry reports on the state of the grain harvest and comments by State Secretary Gabor Soos. Page 1 of NEPSZABADSAG says among other things: Taking into account the achievements of 16 August, 95 percent of the cereal grain and 94 percent of the wheat have been harvested by the agricultural cooperatives and state farms. Yields are good despite inclement weather, ground water and storms. Targets will be met and there will be grain for export as well.

"Bulk buying of grain is successful and is keeping step with harvesting. Experiences in accepting wheat according to quality will have to be thoroughly evaluated. Complementary harvest works such as clearing away straw and stubble plowing are progressing satisfactorily. Unfortunately there are problems with the delivery of phosphorous and potassium fertilizer.

"It is already apparent that fall field work will be especially difficult this year due to the 2 week delay in the maturing of crops. During the fall a total of 30 million tons of crops must be harvested and delivered. These include 104,000 hectares of sugar beets, 274,000 hectares of sunflower, 1,270,000 hectares of corn and 88,000 hectares of fruit, chiefly apples plus 169,000 hectares of grapes. A 2 week delay in the development of corn remains evident."

MAGYAR HIRLAP of the same date reports Soos as saying: "Altogether 93 percent of cereal grains have been harvested. Harvesting of winter barley was completed 3 weeks ago, 94 percent of the wheat, 87 percent of spring barley, 77 percent of the rye and 70 percent of the oats have been cut. To date 12 counties have finished harvesting wheat. Crops remain uncut in 7 counties on a total of 58,000 hectares. This is true primarily in the northern counties and hilly regions where crops are still too immature to harvest.

"There are prospects of an outstanding sunflower crop. Corn is still in the ear-producing stage: it will not be ready for harvesting till mid-October. The rainy summer promotes spread of fungus diseases which are particularly threatening to potatoes, apples and grapes.

"During the fall the farms will have to complete deep plowing on 2.4 million hectares, spread chemical fertilizer and organic fertilizer on 4 million and 300,000 hectares respectively."

A correspondent for flood-stricken Bekes County writes in the same issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP: "Despite all vicissitudes the harvest is approaching completion here. Wheat was harvested from 120,000 hectares once the barley had been cut. Only 1,000 hectares of wheat remain to be harvested, and this will be completed by Sunday, weather permitting. The organizing committee has investigated the plight of flood-stricken farms. It will be possible to provide adequate fodder for livestock. The county has planted catch crops of various types of silage on 2,000 hectares and various kinds of vegetables on 170 hectares for the preserving industry. Flood affected areas will receive priority treatment in the distribution of seed."

GOVERNMENT, STRIKERS REACH AGREEMENT IN GDANSK

Shipyard Meeting 30 August

LD301316 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1145 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Proceedings of 30 August meeting at Gdansk shipyard between the Polish government commission led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee led by Lech Walesa--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] our views on trade unions will be presented by Andrzej Gwiazda:

[Gwiazda] Assignations to the protocol referring to demand No 1:

1. The activity of the trade unions of the Polish People's Republic did not fulfill the hopes and expectations of the workers. It is recognized as advisable to set up new, self-governing trade unions which would be the authentic representative of the working class. The right of anyone to remain in the previous trade unions is not questioned; and in the future one can see a possibility of cooperation between the unions.

2. With the creation of new, independent, self-governing trade unions, the Interfactory Strike Committee declares that it will observe the principles outlined in the constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The new trade unions will protect the social-material interests of the workers and do not intend to fulfill the (?role) of a political party. They support the principle of social ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the foundation of the socialist system in Poland, recognizing that the PZPR plays a leading role in the state. They will not undermine the existing system of international alliances, and their aim is to ensure the working people of appropriate means of control, expression of opinion and the defense of their interests.

The government commission declares that the government will guarantee and ensure the full recognition of the independence and self-government of the new trade unions, both as regards their organizational structure and the functioning at all levels of their work.

The government will ensure the trade unions full opportunities to perform their fundamental functions in the field of protecting the workers' interests, meeting the workers' material needs, social and cultural [words indistinct]. At the same time it guarantees that the new trade unions will not be subject to any discrimination.

3. The creation and the work of the independent, self-governing trade unions complies with International Labor Organization Convention No 87, which Poland has ratified, on the freedom of trade unions and the defense of trade union rights, and No 98 on the right to organize and collective bargaining.

(?The creation) of trade union and workers' representatives will call for appropriate amendments in the law. In this connection, the government undertakes to initiate changes in the laws, particularly those concerned with trade unions, workers' self-government and the Labor Code.

4. The strike committees that have been set up will have the opportunity to become factory organs representing workers, such as workers' committees, employees' committees, workers' councils, or organizational committees of the new, self-governing trade unions.

The Interfactory Strike Committee, as the organizational committee of these trade unions, will have the freedom to choose one of the forms of the unions or to merge them along the coast.

The organizational committees will function until the statutory election of new authorities. The government undertakes to create conditions for the registration of the new trade unions [words indistinct] Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ].

5. The new trade unions should have real opportunities to publicly declare their views on key decisions which affect the living conditions of the working people, the principles of sharing of national income for consumption and accumulation, the distribution of the fund for social consumption for various aims--health, education, culture--fundamental principles of wages and the direction of wage policy, and particularly of inflation, long-range economic plans, directions of investment and price changes.

The government undertakes to ensure conditions for the fulfillment of these functions.

6. The Interfactory Strike Committee is setting up a center for sociovocational matters. Its task will be to objectively analyze the workers' situation, living conditions of the working people and ways of representing workers' interests. This center will also conduct expert research into the index of wages and prices, and will also propose forms of compensation. This center will also publish results of this research.

In addition, the new trade unions will have their own publications.

7. The government will ensure the observance in Poland of the rules of Article 1, Point 1 of the Law on Trade Unions of 1949 in which it is said that workers and employees are guaranteed the right to freely organize themselves into trade unions.

The new trade unions will not join the association represented by CRZZ. It is accepted that the new law will retain this principle. At the same time, the participation of the Interfactory Strike Committee or the organizational committees of self-governing trade unions and of other employees' representative bodies in the drafting of this law will be ensured. Thank you.

[Unidentified speaker] This is how we see this bill and how we would like it to be finalized.

[Jagielski] I should like to speak on this. Ladies and gentlemen: I think the time has come when our work will soon be concluded. The negotiations have been difficult and tedious, but let us not hide it, they dealt with fundamental issues. It is not merely a question of ending a sharp social conflict, but also of resolving problems which will be of utmost importance for the future development of our country.

The final agreement is the outcome of our plenary talks and the work done by the working parties attended by experts. [passage indistinct]

Mr Chairman, this point constitutes the cornerstone of our agreement and at the same time it is one of the most difficult to resolve. That is why we had to examine it especially thoroughly. Now just a parenthetical remark: I do not know what Mr Rawicz will write about me today on this subject.

Agreeing that matters concerning the union movement are most essential, I should like to stress at the same time that the remaining questions we have raised--and I am sure we agree--are no less important, since most of them pertain to pay, social and welfare demands submitted by the working class and the other social groups.

These problems cannot be regarded as peripheral. Neither are they easy to solve, though it might appear that decisions in this respect--I refer here also to views expressed by you gentlemen--that such decisions can allegedly [words indistinct].

Our representatives in the working groups and experts working on the issue defined in the first demand have their most difficult work behind them. I should like to thank them for that wholeheartedly. Maybe some people were becoming very impatient with the duration of these talks. The man bringing us in and coming in our bus said to me: You do not come here often enough Mr Premier. I think that it is not a question of frequency but of concerete solutions of matters--in making them move--though I have been here often and I imagine I will be here more often in future.

But we must be aware of the fact that an attitude substantiated in this sphere will be of fundamental nature and the content of the accepted solutions will no doubt affect the degree of activity of the working class and other social strata in the near and more distant future. We agree in principle with the proposals worked out by the working and experts group as the correct basis for final decisons which we are making in this hall.

In this context I should like to name two fundamental groups of issues. The first is connected with the definition, I would say, of the ideological and political orientation of the trade unions. We have called them self-governing trade unions and other workers' representations. I state with great satisfaction that the Interfactory Strike Committee has taken up an unambiguous stand on this issue. It is expressed in the definition that they, those unions, on the basis of the principle of the social ownership of the means of production which constitutes the foundation of the socialist system in Poland, recognize the leading role of the PZPR in the state and the established system of international alliances. All this together means that they support now and will support the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

The second group contains matters concerning the forms, I would say, of the fuller, democratic representation of the workers, which would correspond to the demands for the most effective defense and protection of the interests of workforces. They should be fulfilled by self-governing trade unions, in relation to which conditions should be created, the appropriate conditions for registration, as has been said here. Of course, we understand that before registration a statute should be drafted and representations of the new (?type) should be constituted (?in Poland).

On the other hand, the present strike committees can transform themselves into organs of workers' representation. There can be various proposals regarding this conception. [passage indistinct] I understand that this has been dealt with here either as workers' committees, workers' councils or founding committees. Consequently this is acceptable in its entirety. Of course in this situation federal arrangements are possible which would ensure union representation for the implementation of the demanded trade union consultation in regard to decisions determining--as you have said gentlemen--the living standards of workers, directions of our socioeconomic policy and many other questions. I see they are listed in this document dealing with health, education, culture, etc, as well as wages policy.

[Word indistinct] the approval of the mentioned solutions and we know that they constituted the gist of the submitted demands. I should like to underline emphatically that the difficulties in finding appropriate formulations were not connected with a lack of appreciation of the importance of unions and their activity and of the need to satisfy human social aspiration. I think we must say honestly that difficulties in finding mutually satisfactory solutions were not in this sphere.

The difficulty rested on the fact that new solutions and the already institutional and not just general slogan present a difficult situation since we come across political aspects, legal, organizational and normative aspects. [as heard] I will state briefly: It is not enough to proclaim slogans about self-governing unions, but it is necessary, if we are treating the issue seriously, to give such intentions the appropriate legal and sociopolitical form.

Gentlemen, in our talks we have frequently referred to government guarantees for the proper and statutory functioning of trade unions. I fully appreciate this and I think the adopted agreements answer this striving. I should also like to add that on the adopted political platform our party at today's plenum of the Central Committee wants to define clearly its principled attitude to questions discussed here today.

Having returned from Warsaw I think that we have grounds to state that this will furnish the best guarantee of resolve and will to implement politically the accord that has been accepted. This is because one of you, gentlemen, said: Today it is Jagielski who is chairing the commission--but in 2 or 3 weeks or months someone else may take this place. [passage indistinct]

I will take it to Warsaw; the Central Committee plenum is at 1500; I will report on matters; I will arrive and I have a request: Let us solemnly sign everything, until the end. Three points remain, after all. These are the so-called political points. I shall be frank with you: I was convinced we saw eye-to-eye here. But if others sit down they will weigh each of our commas. As for me, I am not at all surprised. [passage indistinct] but, after all, what we are after is to solve matters in general. Well, all right, let it be then. Are we, therefore, to deal with each of these 20 points for 6 or 9 hours on end? Gentlemen, you did say, did you not, that this was the first point? I admit, I was in Warsaw yesterday. I reported (?on this point). I did say what the attitude of working people towards this point was. [words indistinct] Gentlemen, until we get back, you finish all the remaining points and in the evening we will sign the document. Or else, we could (?both) make here the next, so to speak, declarations. [indistinct altercation away from microphone]

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Premier, so far we only have (?the second one) which is really completed, while those three are in their final stages, that is why I would suggest that they...

[Jagielski] We agree on the second one, I am familiar with it. [passage indistinct] Can you hear me? Because the second point, the contents of which I am familiar with, has been agreed on. On behalf of the commission I hereby agree to accept it. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Articles 52, 64 and 65 of the (?Labor Code) will not be used against strikers [passage indistinct] guaranteeing of the right to strike and safety for strikers and those who support them, yes? [Word indistinct] the right to strike will be guaranteed in the law on trade unions now being drafted. The law should stipulate the conditions for announcing and organizing a strike, methods for settling issues on which there is a disagreement and responsibility for violation of the law.

[Jagielski] In relation to the participants in the strike, there cannot be an application of Articles 52, 64 and 65 of the Labor Code. Until the law has been passed the government guarantees the strikers and those people supporting them personal safety and the maintenance of the present working conditions. [indistinct altercation away from microphone]

[Walesa] Yes, we agree; that was in fact settled and [word indistinct] these two points, we think that if they are accepted, then we can pass them.

[Jagielski] Mr Chairman, I can accept this but I would ask before the final signing: Is the word supporting necessary for us all? Think of it gentlemen; I do not need your reply today, I would only ask you to think about it.

[Walesa] There will be legal [word indistinct] and it will be worked out there who, for that reason, I think, that... [as heard]

[Jagielski] That should be rather as it is.

[Walesa] And with that legal matter, it will be possible [words indistinct]

[Jagielski] We accept, so as not to drag the matter out.

[Unidentified speaker] (?Mr Premier), those are people who helped us out of their good will.

[Jagielski] I do not deny this and I even thanked them.

[Walesa] Mr Premier, I just don't understand properly: If we sign this, does that mean that it is settled and will be so, or are there still some doubts?

[Jagielski] I am not putting forward any doubts, as the commission.

[Walesa] That means that we can sign these two points, as if [words indistinct].

[Jagielski] I do not put them forward. I would only like to offer you gentlemen a guarantee at the highest political level.

[Walesa] For my part, I am signing with my modest hand and I consider that these two matters do not exist. [applause]

[Jagielski] Who is going to prepare the document in duplicate, two copies--one for me and one for you gentlemen?

[Unidentified speaker] On every page like a diplomatic protocol. [sentence as heard]

[Jagielski] What's today--30 August 1980. Please sign. Is the second point available in two copies?

[Walesa] Mr Premier, something is not quite right. It says creating new, independent, self-governing trade unions. Because we have three definitions I propose independent: It is the same in the second and third points. Because in the majority it is independent, I propose not to create problems. Yes, independent trade unions, just three short words.

[Jagielski] But we have already signed.

[Unidentified speaker] There are three definitions in the protocol.

[Walesa] All right. Let us use three definitions: independent, self-governing, trade unions.

[Jagielski] Good.

[Walesa] Because we understand each other we hope that Mr Premier will return to us as soon as possible.

[Jagielski] If you will allow me Mr Chairman, I would like to make the following statements: As regards the problems and postulates put forward by the Interfactory Strike Committee concerning the improvement of the living conditions of the population, particularly the improvement of the market supply and the supply of food, the improvement of living conditions, welfare services--including kindergartens and nurseries--also postulates put forward by work forces concerning pay increases, their correction in relation to the increased costs of living, and postulates concerning social matters, family allowance upgrading, an increase of the lowest pensions, an extension of paid maternity leave, an increased number of Saturdays off, the solution will be presented by the commission to the government so that by 30 September 1980 a concrete time schedule will be prepared. This formula has been adopted in Szczecin.

I would like particularly to stress that as far as pay matters are concerned, they will be resolved in accordance with discussions conducted at branch groups. Gradual pay increases will be introduced, first of all for the lowest paid workers. We agree to the principle that wages will be increased in individual factories and branch groups. Increases will be implemented with consideration for the specific professions and branches with a view to increasing wages by one pay increment, or by the proper increase of other pay elements. Concerning white collar workers, their pay will increase by one personal grade.

I would say further that there is a proposal to say and to decide that the implementation of all matters mentioned here and contained in the 21 postulates, the government commission will be working, a joint government commission which will include proper representatives of the government, and proper representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee. [sentence as heard] This is a supplement to what I said before.

Here I have before me a final communique, a draft, naturally, and a draft which can be agreed on. [passage indistinct]

[Walesa] They helped us, they were with us but did nothing. Thus we appeal and ask that they not be arrested but be set free. When they do wrong we will see to them ourselves. At the moment they are doing nothing wrong. I propose and ask for their release.

[Jagielski] [passage indistinct] I am going to Warsaw to attend the plenum of the Central Committee. I shall report on point one, which we have already ratified, which is the most essential.

I refer to your initiative. Would it not be useful to issue a communique, as in Szczecin, which would contain the ideas that in principle we have worked out, what is most important--we are ending the strike and we are going back to work? [passage indistinct] When I arrive in the evening, I may be late because I don't know, I will try to be here at 1900. I will try as soon as possible, because people would like to rest. Today it is Saturday. I am a farmer, and I consider Saturday a lucky day. Yes, Our Lady, Our Lady, my parents used to start harvest on Saturday. [applause] Now, gentlemen [words indistinct] or we adopt what I have said and we begin implementation? [passage indistinct]

[Jagielski] The government commission and Interfactory Strike Committee reached full agreement on matters of vital importance to workforces of the Gdansk coast:

1. Demands submitted in 21 points by the strike committee, which constitute the object of talks and agreements, will be met in accordance with the decisions of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. [passage indistinct]

2. Self-governing trade unions will be set up [passage indistinct].

3. Agreed pay and social problems will be conveyed to the government, which by 30 September 1980 will devise methods and set a timetable for their implementation according to circumstances.

4. In order to establish detailed methods and conditions for the implementation of approved agreements and problems which demand further decisions, a mixed commission is being set up which will include representatives of government, voivodship authorities, and the Interfactory Strike Committee.

5. Taking the above mentioned points into consideration, the strike on the Gdansk coast is declared over. The government commission and the strike committee call upon all work forces which are on strike to end the strike immediately and resume work.

6. The government commission and the strike committee agree that at present the most important matters are calm, restoration of normal work and life, unity of the entire society and general awareness that everything should be done for the good of the fatherland.

7. We are convinced that everybody at his job, and all together, as a community, will do everything necessary to create favorable living conditions.

8. Let the agreement achieved become a lasting value for us, for our families and friends. Let it become the expression of aspirations for the consolidation and development of the socialist principles of our sociopolitical life.

This is our project, let's test it.

[Walesa] We agree, we will work on it, we have minor comments, we will accept them and agree on them. Thus, I propose not to prolong matters because Mr Premier, I am sure, has a lot to do. Hence I propose to end here. The commissions will stay and work as quickly as possible on the finalization of outstanding matters.

[Passage indistinct] Mr Premier will return--and please mention the arrests because indeed we are reaching agreement and such things should not happen, it is not necessary, and it seems to me that we will be able to settle the matter by Monday.

[Jagielski] I think that we should end today as I am returning.

[Walesa] If experts can manage in time--I do not know because I don't know all the details--if they can manage.

[Jagielski] Let us all make a joint pledge. I, as chairman of the commission, will oblige all members of the commission and our experts to do everything possible to finalize matters today and sign.

[Walesa] Mr Premier, they will not be able to because tomorrow is Sunday. I don't think we should hurry so. On Sunday, even to 1200 or 1300, it is not a working day. Hence we won't be ready, and on Monday we go to work. Eight hours will not [word indistinct] the matter. We would like to do it well, precisely to the satisfaction of both sides. Hence let us not hurry.

[Jagielski] I would propose the following: Let us not set a deadline or prejudge the issue, and perhaps you gentlemen will speedily agree and polish everything off and we will be able to finish?

[Unidentified speaker] We will try.

[Walesa] Mr Premier, when you return we would ask to be unblocked. We would like this because there will, I am sure, be enquiries. Thus we would like to convince people by telephone how it is.

The two points which were initialed today can be announced on all radio and television bulletins.

Agreement Signing

LD311704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1545 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Relay of 31 August Gdansk signing ceremony--recorded]

[Text] This is the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. The time is 1621.

Coming into the room are members of the government commission led by Deputy Premier Jagielski and members of the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee led by Lech Walesa. Lech Walesa, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee, will make a statement:

[Walesa] We are glad that our talks, difficult at first, were held in a spirit of gradually greater mutual understanding and in an effort to seek the best possible way out of this difficult situation for the country.

I can say with satisfaction that our dispute has been brought to an end without resorting to force, by means of talks and argumentation. We have proved that Poles, if they wish to do so, can always come to an understanding. And so it is a success for both sides. We will remember that. We reckon that what has been signed will be honored fully and accurately. I am sure that this is a good thing for the country. And now I want to address myself to all those who are listening.

My dear fellows, we are going back to work on 1 September. We all know of what that date reminds us, and of what we think on that particular day. We think about our country and about our national cause, about the common interests of our family which is called Poland. We have thought a great deal about it during our strike, and this is what we are thinking about as we end our strike. Have we achieved everything that we wanted to achieve, that we desire and for which we long?

I always speak frankly and say candidly what I think. And so, now too, I will speak frankly.

Not (?everything), but we all know that we have achieved a great deal. Please do believe me, as you had confidence in me all the time. Therefore, believe me now in what I have to say. We have achieved everything possible for us to achieve in the present situation. We will also achieve the rest of it because we now have the most important things: Our independent, self-governing trade unions. This is our guarantee for the future.

We have fought not only for ourselves and for our own interests but also for the country as a whole. You know, all of you, how great has been the solidarity of the working people, of the entire country with our struggle.

On behalf of all those workforces which have been on strike I would like to say to all those who supported us: We have been fighting together, we have been fighting also for you because we have won the right to strike, we have received certain civic guarantees and, what is most important, we have won the right to independent trade unions. All working people now have an authorized right to form voluntary trade unions, that is, a right to have independent self-governing [samorzadny] unions.

And now with the same seriousness and solidarity with which we were striking; we will go to work. As of tomorrow the life of our new trade unions begins. Let us take care that they always remain independent, and always self-governing, working for us all and for the well-being of the country, for Poland. I announce the strike ended. [Applause, audience sings the national anthem] Everything is ready; let us go to the hall for the signing.

[Announcer] The chairman of the government commission and the chairman of the Gdansk Interfactory Strike Committee are sitting down at the table to append their signatures to the agreement.

[Walesa] Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to take the opportunity of this interval to once more thank Mr Premier and all those elements which prevented any form of settlement by force. We have indeed reached an agreement through talking, as Poles talk with Poles, without any use of force, only and exclusively through negotiation, through talks, with some small concessions. And this is how it should always be, because using force is neither simple nor easy.

Now we understand that this, after all, is our common cause and that we must together raise from the dust what has been overturned. We have to make up for lost time, this is a fact. But above all we must begin to feel that we are masters of this land and once we feel this, we will work. I whom you have trusted [word indistinct]; speaking for myself, say that I will do all in my power to make this happen. And I know that you are going to help me, and we will achieve it. And so this really is a great thing.

No force has been used here. Everything has been settled as it should have been. Both sides have realized that the elements which were plan.... [breaks off in middle of word] proposing to use force in some way or another have not won. What have won are common sense and prudence which were represented, as we all know, I think, by Mr Premier Jagielski and a certain rather sensible group. [applause]

[Jagielski] Esteemed audience, I regard it as my duty to say a few words, too. The work has indeed ended, just as Mr Chairman has said. Indeed, it was no easy work. These talks were difficult and protracted, requiring much effort. However, they concerned very important issues. They concerned affairs of both workers and those who are present here and those who are absent, members of their families and their relatives, wives and children, friends and work colleagues. Throughout our joint work we have tried to understand the purposes which prompted your actions. Sharp arguments have been advanced against us. We, too, have done our share of arguing. We have shown what the situation was like, what the possibilities are, what can be done, what can be pledged and subsequently implemented consistently. I confirm and fully support what has been said: We have talked in a way in which Poles ought to talk to each other, in which Poles talk to Poles. [applause]

One more thing in conclusion: I also support another thought in its entirety, namely, when we leave this hall, we must not stop. This spirit has been with us throughout the deliberations. There are no victors or vanquished. There are no losers or winners. The fact that we have reached an agreement is the most important issue which must be valued. I say: We've found an understanding with each other.

However, it is work that constitutes the most important guarantee of implementing what we have done. Only through solid work can we produce material goods which we can later share. The country is watching us. Let us give an example; let us all go together just as it has been said. I believe profoundly in this statement: Let us go to selfless and solid work. I think, and I deeply believe, that this will be the best proof of our patriotic, Polish and civic intentions, that we wish to serve as best we can the affairs of the working people and the affairs of our nation, our socialist fatherland, the Polish People's Republic. [prolonged applause]

[Walesa] Are the documents ready?

[Announcer] The chairman of the government commission and the leader of the Interfactory Strike Committee are beginning to append their signatures to the documents of the agreement.

And with this, ladies and gentlemen, we end our report on the act of signing the agreement between the government commission and the Gdansk Interfactory Strike Committee, which we have rebroadcast from the joint radio and television reporting point in Gdansk.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN SZCZECIN BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, WORKERS

Barcikowski on Negotiations

LD291924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1811 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy premier, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and chairman of the government commission conducting talks in Szczecin with representatives of Interfactory Strike Committee, "recorded at the television center in Szczecin," presumably on 29 August]

[Text] My speech has one objective: to inform the people about the results achieved so far in the work of the governmental commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin aimed at settling the postulates of the personnel and at ending the strike as well as returning to normal conditions of work and life in the city.

So far we have had eight meetings with the strike committee in which workers of the Warski shipyard participated. During these meetings both the position of the governmental commission and the position of the committee were widely presented and argued. As a result of the approximation of our positions on a number of issues an editing committee has been formed. This committee, after a number of sessions, has reached agreement on 27 undertakings. Today we have agreed on the minutes recording our differences, that is, a list of issues which are still outstanding. Only six issues remain on which agreement has not yet been reached. They pertain in particular to the level of pay increases and other payments. I can stress that on these issues we have made progress together but the government commission cannot accept the maximum demands of the strike committee.

We remember very well the official announcement that all groups employed in our country will be gradually included in the increase of wages and benefits, pensions and benefits for the disabled, family allowances and others. If we consented to the maximum demands submitted in Szczecin it would be necessary to increase the wages fund and other payments on a national scale by some Z320 billion. Let me remind you that all the expenditures on investments this year, also embracing housing which is of such importance to the population, amounts to some Z600 billion. The juxtaposition of these two figures proves that it is impossible to implement such profound changes in the distribution of the national revenue.

An equally important problem from this point of view is the question of market supplies. We all know perfectly well that for some time serious difficulties became apparent on the market, caused by the shortage of goods. A further explosive increase in the money supply would necessarily bring about rapidly a chaotic situation and galloping inflation, which would be detrimental to the population as well as to the national economy. That is why we regard our talks on wages as very serious and businesslike. I am convinced that we are on the right path and that we will find the correct solution in cooperation with the strike committee and in contact with the work forces.

The strike in Szczecin is being felt painfully by its inhabitants and by the economy of the country. That is why we have suggested on many occasions to the strike committee that without waiting for the final conclusion of the talks, municipal transportation, which is of such importance to the population and to the normal operation of schools, should resume work. We also suggested that the ports of Szczecin-Swinoujscie resume operations.

Just outside these ports there are numerous ships with cargoes. Corn and fodders alone waiting to be unloaded amount to 102,000 tons. The loading of Polish goods which are to be exported by sea has also been completely stopped. Unfortunately, all our proposals on these issues have been rejected by the strike committee with the result of great harm for the city and country. This position cannot be interpreted other than as a tendency to force concessions through intensifying difficulties and losses.

The question which has aroused most passions in the strike committee is the question of trade unions. From the very beginning of the talks this issue has constituted the most difficult issue to resolve. For the purpose of a detailed examination of the problems involved and the legal and social aspects which they involve today we have set up a joint team of experts, including scholars who are outstanding experts in labor law. The work of the team of experts is being conducted in a businesslike atmosphere. We believe that the work of the team which, because of its nature, must be detailed and prolonged, as any legal work is, should not delay the conclusion of the strike. It can be conducted while work at industrial enterprises goes on and the proposals put forward by that team can be submitted to the personnel for their comment as soon as these proposals assume the necessary legal form.

I have expressed myself on this issue not only as a member of the government, but also as a party activist. I have repeatedly stated in talks that we fully share the opinion on the need to broaden the powers of the trade unions as the representatives of the working class, both in the work place and in the state. We share the view that the role of the trade unions should be regulated by new legal regulations to ensure among other things the greater influence of self-government cells in the economy of work places and the choice of management personnel.

A new law on trade unions is also necessary to ensure on the one hand through trade union statutes full democracy inside the trade unions and, on the other hand, through its provisions, to regulate the course and method of solving conflicts over working conditions. The point is, among other things, that the law should combat situations like the current one, when it is easy to call a strike but considerably more difficult to end it--more difficult for both sides.

There is a strong tendency to lay the full burden of responsibility for the trade unions' unsatisfactory practical activity on the present trade unions. I cannot share such views; they are simply unfair to the unions and their activists. In many cases the poorly developed decisions of the previous government narrowed their field of activity and the ponderousness or indolence of the administration caused the efforts of trade union activists--in the just interest of working people--to be ineffective or else not to bring the expected results.

A sense of justice compels me to state unequivocally that I have the highest respect for the hundreds and thousands of worker-trade union activists who offer their experience and time to their fellow workers. The present government is fully aware of this and it will favor the work done by activists and trade unions, and it will take their views into consideration.

Our country is in a difficult situation. While participating in the past few days in the life of the inhabitants of Szczecin, I have turned my thoughts with appreciation to the calm and patience shown by them in overcoming the everyday difficulties resulting from the abnormal situation. I have also had the opportunity to express my gratitude to the striking work forces for the fact that they care about order and about the proper conservation of machines and equipment, their working tools.

This, however, does not alter the fact that the strike is lasting too long and the problems emerging from this which affect the population and the economy are too acute. Our common objective must be to accelerate the end to the strike.

It is also necessary to end the strike because the extension of the current state of affairs threatens to bring about paralysis and chaos in the economic life of the country. It would bring about irreparable moral and political damage for our country. Contrary to our vital interests, the enemies of socialism of all ilk and kind want to benefit from the internal conflicts tormenting our country.

We have too much to lose. We have contributed too much joint work to what we own today to expose our common Polish destiny to the danger of a cynical game played by the anti-socialist forces.

Let us take all this into consideration, everyone for himself, and let us in the interests of the nation draw from this all practical conclusions.

Address to Strike Committee

LD300948 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0613 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by Polish Deputy Premier Barcikowski at a 30 August meeting held in the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, I hope that with this agreement signing ceremony we conclude the strike in Szczecin. We would very much like these signatures to become the signal for the normal functioning of the city, for normal work in all enterprises.

It is possible to argue, it is possible to engage in debate, but we must always bear in mind that everything that serves the people and the economy comes from work. There is nothing wiser or more valuable than man, than his work, than his skill, than all that he can create thanks to these faculties.

Yesterday, or rather one should say today, at the night session of the presidium of your committee we succeeded in achieving together a very important deed in the course of difficult talks--I would even say man-to-man talks, talks during which we said a lot of things to one another without pulling wool over our eyes, without obscuring the issue--we brought about this agreement signed today.

This is something new in the practice of the Polish People's Republic. On my own behalf I can say that we have no other wish than the full implementation of the demands listed in the agreement.

But you must also be aware of this--you must bear in mind that power in Poland can only distribute that which has been produced. There is no such thing as a wonder worker. There is no miraculous power which can knock on the ground and bring about an abundance of goods, an abundance of products, an abundance of money and so forth.

In our hands, yours and mine, rests the secret and the opportunity to supply the very goods which are needed by the people, for which they are waiting and which they expect from us.

Let us bear this in mind. Let us bear this in mind today and in the future. One can argue, one can engage in a quarrel, One can come to grips, but one should always bear in mind that what is needed by man can only be created by man.

In our discussions we have dedicated much attention to economic policy. I have said once in this hall that there is no government that would not like to give to the people. And our government is no different. We would like to give. And we are also determined to shape the economic policy of the country, the social policy, in accordance with our best will and knowledge, in such a manner as to be conducive to the release of all human initiatives, initiatives designed to perfect labor, to perfect the fruits of that labor.

We will spare no efforts in this direction.

And there is another matter. We rejoice at the thought that Szczecin will return to normal life. We are glad that all factory sheds and workshops will again pulsate.

But we must also ask you all to embark on the necessary efforts to make good all that has been lost. Time is running away for us here. We have been talking, discussing problems vital to you, to the country. But today it is necessary to make every effort to ensure the implementation of the production targets of your factories.

I am not hiding the fact. I said the same thing yesterday during the committee debate, in the presidium of the committee, yesterday, or rather one should say today. We are prepared to improve pay during stoppages, but only and exclusively when the plants and their workforces provide a guarantee that this year's targets will be reached and that they will supply the country--in practice the inhabitants of the country, as nobody else is to this degree a recipient of our output--with the goods so badly needed.

I would like to ask you this. I would like to depart from you with the conviction that you will make this effort and that you will try to implement this demand of mine.

Finally, just one more thing. I would like you to reflect on this. You can see in a state--and our state is no exception--that it faces great difficulties, accumulated problems. It has always been a very annoying situation, but we must learn to experience troubles together. The state and people need a working class that is well organized, conscious of its objectives, as the working class constitutes the state, its backbone and its mainstay. We will see to it that all of you, and society, are properly informed about the situation in the country. But together we must also realize that the working class, the working people, need a wise, well-ordered state, a successful state, creating conditions for work and security and bearing responsibility for our common destiny.

Let us think about and let us develop in ourselves characteristics which other nations have in their blood, due to their upbringing and due to their being independent for a long time, because they often conquered other nations by means of their statehood, while we were conquered. Let us remember the need for good, wise but strong statehood in Poland. No one is going to secure our national interests, no one is going to secure general living conditions of our society if the state organization lacks the necessary authority and power. You are the power with your awareness and understanding of national needs. You know well that while speaking here I have never tried to moralize, to instruct, because I have always remembered that we are all grown men.

If, however, I am saying this to you today, it is not because I am deputy premier. In Poland, cadres of leading authorities have been changing so quickly and so often that today it is of little consequence whether Barcikowski speaks to you as deputy premier or perhaps one day comes simply as an old man who has gained experience over the years of his activity and perhaps has something to convey from his experience.

Well, I can tell you from my experience and from my knowledge of history and politics that we need such a state very much. Finally, we have signed a very important agreement. In my opinion all of us present here have created this exemplary solution to the social conflict.

Perhaps it will become a model for future legal settlements of conflicts concerning working and living conditions. We all will be glad if it is so. If I am talking about it, it is because I would like to tell you all that perhaps we did a good job. We did so because we approached each other with respect and were aware of the tasks and responsibility resting on us all.

I am pleased with the agreements. I am pleased with it as an agreement and also as an example and method for resolving matters. I can assure you that on the part of the government, of the authorities of the city, Voivodship and of Szczecin, we will do our best, as far as we can afford, to fulfill the agreement negotiated by hard talks. But it will be even better fulfilled if we all take an increasing part in its fulfillment and give it support by our work.

Well, I have been chatting away a bit. On the whole I do not like to speak for long, to abuse words just because words cost little. If one utters many words, each one becomes cheaper. What counts is work. Deeds count. What we will achieve counts.

I would like to assess the implementation of the agreement signed here a few moments ago by the yardstick of deeds and achievements at work. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

Report on Agreement

LD300756 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0613 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Report on agreement reached between the Polish government commission led by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski and the Interfactory Strike Committee at the Szczecin Adolf Warski shipyard on 30 August--live or recorded]

[Text] Today is 30 August 1980, the 13th and the last day of the strike. We are in the Szczecin shipyard named after Adolf Warski, in the main hall of this enterprise.

Present in the hall are members of the enterprises whose workforces had been on strike. They have gathered for their last sessions. Behind the presidential table are representatives of the government commission and representatives of the enterprises on strike.

[Unidentified person] On behalf of the Interfactory Strike Committee I have the honor of welcoming the government commission led by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski and by Andrzej Zabinski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I welcome all representatives of the striking workforces, members of the Interfactory Strike Committee.

After many days spent in difficult discussions, we have arrived at agreements and I ask colleague Marian Jurczuk to present them.

[Jurczuk] The protocol of agreements concerned with the proposals and demands made by the Interfactory Strike Committee and agreed upon with the government commission in Szczecin:

As the result of the discussions held and the examination of the proposals and demands the following has been agreed:

It was agreed that on the basis of expert opinion self-governing trade unions will be allowed to be set up which will have a socialist character in compliance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic with the acceptance of the following principles:

The strike committees, at the moment of the ending of the strike will become workers committees. They will announce, as needed, general, direct and secret elections to appoint trade union authorities.

Work will be carried out to prepare the law, the statutes and other documents defined in Article 3 of the Convention No 87. With this in view an appropriate work program will be prepared.

It has been agreed that the government will prepare a concrete program for supplying the market with foodstuffs and will announce it publicly by 31 December 1980.

It has been explained that a gradual rise in wages will be introduced for all working groups, primarily in the wages of the lowest paid.

It has been accepted as a principle that the wages will be raised in the various enterprises and craft groups.

The raises will be implemented in accordance with the specific aspects of the different crafts and with a view to raising wages by one grade or by an appropriate raise in the elements of wages, or through new gradings.

As for white collar workers in enterprises, their wages will be increased by one grade.

It has been agreed that on 31 December 1980 the so-called social minimum wage will be defined and announced publicly.

After an analysis of the state's budget capabilities, as of 1 January 1981 the lowest pensions and retirement payments will be raised to an appropriate level.

It has been agreed in principle that workers whose health has suffered in connection with their work in an enterprise should retain wages that will not be lower than those they had received previously.

By 30 September 1980, the government will submit to the Sejm a modified draft of Articles 217 and 218 of the Labor Code in accordance with the agreed principle.

It has been agreed that by 31 December 1980 an analysis of the state's capabilities will be made and the monthly subsidy to women on 3-year maternity leave will be fixed.

By 31 December 1980 the government will submit to the Sejm a draft, with appropriate modifications, of Article 186 of the Labor Code.

It has been agreed to bring family assistance payments for all groups of workers to the level of those paid to members of the armed forces and the militia. The levelling should be introduced through three identical annual installments, the first to be made on 1 January 1981.

It has been explained that the human rights act and the final document of the Helsinki Conference have been printed by publishing firms of the Polish People's Republic. They will be published again in pamphlet form.

It has been agreed that all the workers on strike, in particular elected work force representatives, will not suffer any repression and will not be discriminated against in any way whatsoever in connection with their overall strike activities, except in cases where ordinary crimes have been committed.

It was stated that political activists will not be persecuted if their activities do not have criminal aims against the socialist system or the fundamental interests of the Polish People's Republic, and if they do not commit political crimes. Organizations may be established in compliance with the laws of the Polish People's Republic.

It was stated that the dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and the state is developing favorably. A wider access to the mass media for the church will be made possible.

It has been agreed that a plaque will be placed on the site at the central shipyard commemorating the victims of the events of December 1970. The shape and the inscription will have to be agreed upon with the management of the shipyard, with the municipal architect of Szczecin and with a mixed commission set up by the government of the Polish People's Republic. This must be done by 17 December 1980.

It has been agreed that it is imperative to further improve health services in Poland, particularly supplies of medicines and the standardization of insurance payments, and to maintain the existing free medicine for pensioners, railwaymen and members of the armed forces.

It has been accepted as necessary that general consumer goods price increases must be slowed through heightened control of the state and private sectors, in particular by halting the so-called silent price increases.

It has been agreed in principle that the distribution of foodstuffs in internal shops belonging to enterprises and institutions will be based on identical conditions.

It has been agreed that improvements will be made in providing meat to the population by 31 December 1980. At the same time, by the same date a plan will be presented for improving meat supplies for the population, taking into account the possibility of introducing a rationing system.

It has been agreed that Pewex shops will not sell domestically produced general consumer goods in short supply.

It has been agreed that necessary steps will be taken to explain the current situation and the causes that gave rise to it. Appropriate proposals on this matter will be made public and in the future irregularities will be countered rapidly and effectively.

Improvements in deliveries of materials to all production enterprises--state and co-operative--are deemed very important.

It has been agreed that those dismissed for strike activities during the years 1970-1980 will be given employment through individual examination of their applications by the managements and trade unions.

It has been agreed that by 30 November 1980 the ways and menas of curbing censorship in the Polish People's Republic will be submitted.

It has been agreed that by 31 December 1980 the principles and means of organizing a program for introducing work-free Saturdays or some other means of reducing working time will be prepared and submitted.

It has been agreed that the government will present a program to solve the housing problem, with a guarantee that the waiting time should not be longer than 5 years.

The principle has been accepted that employees who are not up to standard in executive positions should be moved to lower grades, not to equal positions.

It has been agreed that as of 1 January 1981 subsistence payments will be increased. On this matter proposals will be submitted by the government by 30 September 1980.

Only outstanding workers and those who through poor health are forced to change jobs may be sent to schools for working employees and for vocational courses paid for by enterprises. Trade unions in consultation with the managements will be in charge of allocating places in such schools.

It has been agreed that state authorities will prepare by 31 December 1980 a modified shipyard workers' card, taking into consideration social solutions and those resulting from the card and concerning workers of other enterprises employed at the shipyard.

For the duration of the strike on-account payments amounting to 40 percent of the wages of each worker may be paid. On returning to work, workers will receive 100 percent of their earnings for the duration of the strike.

It has been agreed that the text of the final agreement will be published in full in local mass media--the press, radio and television--and will also be conveyed in full to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY with a view to publishing it in its Information Bulletin.

Final decision:

As a result of the work of the government commission and of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin an agreement was prepared and signed.

The premier will set up a mixed commission consisting of representatives of the government, workers and voivodship authorities--five persons each. The chairman of the commission will be a representative of the government and deputies will be a representative of workers and a representative of voivodship authorities. They will be the presidium of the commission.

The task of the commission will be to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the agreement, and to inform the workforces of the progress of work on and the implementation of the agreement.

In case of disputed questions the two sides, before taking any action, will be required to hold mutual consultations within the framework of the presidium to be set up within the commission.

The Interfactory Strike Committee appeals to all workforces in factories to do everything possible to make up in the shortest time possible for the losses suffered by the national economy as a result of work stoppages. [applause]

[Announcer] The agreements will be signed, on the government commission side, by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski; Andrzej Zabinski, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Janusz Brych, first secretary of the voivodship party committee. On the Interfactory Strike Committee side they will be signed by Marian Jurczyk, chairman, Kazimierz Fiszbaj, deputy chairman; and Marian Juszczuk, deputy chairman. [applause]

Strike Leader on Agreement

LD301000 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0613 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by Szczecin Interfactory Strike Committee Chairman Marian Jurczyk at the Szczecin Adolf Warski shipyard on 30 August--live or recorded]

[Text] Dear colleagues: As a result of intensive work on the part of the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee--after 13 days of work, a document has been drafted, the contents of which can be accepted with satisfaction by both sides. The decisions adopted jointly are important for the situation throughout the country.

We are aware of this achievement and that is why our labors are our joint success. We realize that the joint agreements constitute only the beginning of the long road leading to the improvement of the state of our economy.

We will however, endeavor on our part to speed up this process as much as possible. A great deal of appreciation is due to all authors of the document. I am, however, compelled to thank with particular cordiality, as chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee, the entire work force of the shipyards and the work forces from all other enterprises for maintaining calm and order.

I thank in particular the workers' guards, who performed their thankless task responsibly and whose bearing testifies yet again to the great wisdom and sincerity of the working class. For all this, dear friends, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. [prolonged applause]

Shipyard Director Address

LD301016 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0613 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Speech by Szczecin shipyard managing director Stanislaw [name indistinct] at the Szczecin Adolf Warski shipyard on 30 August--live or recorded]

[Text] Colleagues, shipbuilders: I would like to thank you warmly and cordially for having maintained peace and order throughout these difficult days. I thank you for an atmosphere of dignity and an atmosphere of respect in our internal shipyards' very difficult discussions.

I thank all services which worked to maintain the plant and to provide services for the employees and their families. I would like to thank in particular the social services workers, and all those who are employed in canteens, buffets and kiosks and who worked nonstop for 12 days feeding the staff. I thank equally warmly our factory medical services, which provided medical care for the staff around the clock.

In our internal debates, which took place simultaneously with the debates of the Interfactory Strike Committee in this hall, we spoke a great deal about the quality of our work and about its shortcomings.

I must say that the plan for catching up is ready and on Monday we will put this plan into operation. What guarantees the implementation of this plan, is the commitment of the staff which has been declared by all here during the difficult days. As regards the commitment of the work force, our staff gave testimony to it on many occasions. I have no doubts on this score.

The guarantor is the improvement of the quality of our work, an improvement of quality in the sense of our discussion, when we had in mind the quality of work on every workbench, of every worker from all services, starting with the projects bureau, through technological services, supply services and ending with production in this production cycle; and in the services' cycle, all social and administrative services.

To improve this quality I promise you, as I have already done, that I will do everything possible to bring about an unequivocal and complete transformation into life of identical assessment criteria for all employees.

An employee can be evaluated by two factors: the standard of his work, and the standard and quality of services rendered to another colleague. Our production cycle is very complex and only high quality and punctual work guarantees the final result in the shape of a well and cost-effectively built ship which is ready on time.

I ask you for just one thing--that the spirit in which the debate proceeded prevails in these difficult days in the assessment of the quality of our work--this spirit of uncompromising, honest debate based on facts, an assessment of workers on the basis of the results of their work.

The plant is huge and I need this kind of social aid. This cannot be attained through administrative methods. I count on you to help me in this.

I have the following suggestion. It is difficult to start work today. The staff is tired and considerations of safety demand prudence. That is why I suggest that with the exception of those involved in plant protection services, all should go home and that we resume work on Monday at 0600 so as to make up for today by working 3 extra hours on Monday and Tuesday. Such is my proposal. I want a good rest. See you on Tuesday at 0600; that is, those who start at 0600. [applause]

I must make a correction. It is, of course, Monday. [applause]

WARSAW CARRIES 'EXPOSITION' OF GDANSK, SZCZECIN ACCORDS

LD012032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] We are now broadcasting an exposition of the text of the agreements concluded between governmental commissions and the Interfactory Strike Committees in Szczecin and Gdansk on Saturday and Sunday, which will be published in full in tomorrow's editions of ZYCIE WARSZAWY and GLOS PRACY as well as provincial newspapers of the PZPR throughout the country. The remaining papers will carry detailed expositions on the documents signed in Gdansk and Szczecin:

Stating in point number one that the activities of trade unions in the Polish Peoples' Republic have failed to match the hopes and expectations of the employees it is deemed to be expedient to set up new self-governing trade unions which can provide genuine representation of the working class. In creating new, independent and self-governing trade unions the Interfactory Strike Committee states that it will adhere to the principles found in the constitution of the Polish Peoples' Republic. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of the employees and do not intend to play the role of a political party. They will take a firm stand on the principle of the public ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the basis of the socialist system existing in Poland. Recognizing that the Polish United Workers' Party plays the directing role in the state, and without undermining the established system of international alliances these trade unions aim at ensuring for the working people the necessary means of control, of expressing their opinions and of defending their interests. The governmental commission states that the government will guarantee and ensure full respect for the independence and self-government of the new trade unions. The government will ensure the new trade unions have full opportunities to exercise their fundamental functions within the sphere of the defense of the interests of the employees and to satisfy their material, social and cultural needs. At the same time it guarantees that the new trade unions will not be the object of any discrimination.

The government undertakes to initiate laws concerned, in particular, with trade unions, the law on workers' self-government and the labor code.

The strike committees in existence have the opportunity to change to enterprise organs representing workers, such as workers' committees, employees' committees, workers' councils or organizational committees for the new self-governing trade unions.

The Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS], as the founding committee of these unions, has the freedom to chose one form or association for the coastal region. The organizational committees will function until the statutory election of the new authorities.

The government undertakes to create the conditions necessary for the registration of the new trade unions, outside the registry of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ].

The new trade unions should have the real possibility to make public their views on key decisions which determine the living conditions of the working people, on principles of distribution of national income for consumption and accumulation, the distribution of the social consumption fund for various purposes: the health service, education culture, the basic principles for fixing wages and the directions of the wages policy, and in particular, the automatic correction of wages in inflation, on long-range economic plans, the direction of investments and changes in prices.

The government undertakes to ensure conditions for the fulfillment of these functions.

MKS will set up a center for sociovocational problems; its task will be to carry out an objective analysis of the workers' situation, of living conditions of the working people and ways of representing workers' interests. This center will also carry out expert research into the index of wages and prices, and will also propose forms of compensation. This center will also publish results of its own research. In addition, the new trade unions will have their own publications.

The government will ensure the observance in Poland of the provisions of Article One, item one, of the law on trade unions of 1949, which says that workers and employees are guaranteed the right to free association in trade unions.

The newly-created trade unions will not be part of the association represented by CRZZ.

It is assumed that the new law will maintain this principle. At the same time the participation of the representatives of Interfactory Strike committees or the founding committees of the self-governing trade unions and other representative bodies of employees in the drafting of the law in question will be assured.

On the subject of point two it has been established that the right to strike will be guaranteed in the envisaged law on trade unions. Until the moment of the adoption of this new law the government guarantees the strikers and persons assisting them personal immunity and the maintainence of their present working conditions.

On the subject of point three it has been established that the government will submit to the Sejm, within a period of 3 months, a draft bill concerning the control of the press, publications and public performances based on the following principles:

Censorship should protect the interest of the state; this means protection of state and economic secrets the limitations of which will be described in greater detail by statutory regulations, as well as of matters relating to state security, important international interests of the state, protection of religious feelings, and at the same time feelings of nonbelievers; it should also prevent publication of material pernicious to morals.

The draft bill will also cover the right to lodge complaints against the decisions of censorship organs to the Supreme Administrative Tribunal. This right will be introduced also by means of bringing up to date the statute covering administrative procedure.

The use of mass information media by religious associations within their religious activities will be made possible through agreements concerning questions of merit and organization and reached between the state organs and the religious associations concerned. The government will ensure the broadcast of the Sunday mass by radio within the framework of a detailed agreement with the episcopate. The working of radio and television as well as the press and publications should serve the aim of showing a variety of ideas, views and judgements. It should be under public control.

As regards point four, it has been established that there should be an immediate inquiry into the legitimacy of the dismissals from work after the strikes of 1970 and 1976. In all reported cases, if irregularities are discovered there should be an immediate reinstatement of employees if the latter wish to be reinstated, noting any improved qualifications that the employee in question might have acquired in the meantime. This will also apply to students who have been expelled.

Specific cases, mentioned in point B, which reads as follows: Release all political prisoners including Edmund Zadrozynski, Jan Kozlowski and Marek Kozlowski, are to be forwarded for examination to the Ministry of Justice which, within 2 weeks, will put the matter on the right course. In those cases where the persons named have been detained and deprived of freedom the serving of their sentence should be interrupted until the proceedings have been completed.

As regards point five which reads: Report through mass media the information about the establishing of the Interfactory Strike Committee and publish its tasks--it has been established that this demand will be fulfilled if national mass information media publish the minutes of the agreement between the governmental commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in their domestic programs.

As regards point six, it has been decided that it was deemed necessary to markedly speed-up work on economic reform. The authorities will define and publish during the next few months the fundamental provisions of this reform. Facilities should be made available for wide public discussion of this reform.

The government will expand in a fundamental way the range of socioeconomic information available to the nation, to trade unions and to economic and social organizations.

MKS also proposes the creation of permanent prospects for the development of peasant family farms--the foundation of Polish agriculture, equal rights for all agricultural sectors as regards access to means of production, including land; the creation of conditions for the revival of village self-government.

As regards point seven, it has been decided to make payments on account to strikers for the period of the strike, of up to 40 percent of their wages, and after they return to work, to pay them the difference--up to their full wages--calculated at the same rate as that paid for holidays on the basis of an 8-hour working day.

MKS is appealing to its member work forces to undertake actions, in conjunction with the management of enterprises and institutions aimed at increasing productivity, at economizing on materials and energy, and fulfilling their duties in their posts.

As regards point eight, it has been decided that a gradual increase in wages will be introduced for all groups of employees, but primarily in the lowest brackets. It was agreed--as a principle--that wages be increased in the different enterprises and groups. The increases are, and will be, implemented while noting the specific character of crafts and industrial groups so as to raise them by one grade, or improve other elements of wages or grading.

As regards white collar workers in enterprises, they will receive an increase in their salaries equivalent to one personal grade. The process of introducing the increases in wages, now being discussed, will be completed by the end of September 1980 in compliance with the agreements arrived at in the different industries.

The government, after carrying out an analysis of all the industries, will submit, by 31 October 1980, in agreement with trade unions, a program to increase wages from 1 January 1981 for those receiving the lowest wages, with special attention given to families with many children.

As regards point nine, it has been accepted as necessary to slow down the increase in prices for general consumer goods through increased control of the socialized and private sectors, and in particular, by abolishing the so-called quiet price rise.

In accordance with the government decision, research into the shaping of the cost of living will be carried out. Similar research will also be performed by the trade unions and scientific institutions.

The government will work out, by the end of 1980, the principles of compensation for the increase in the cost of living. These principles will be put to public discussion and, when agreed on, implemented. They should take into consideration the problem of the social minimum.

As regards point 10, 11 and 13, it has been decided that an improvement in supply of meat to the population be carried out by 31 December 1980, as a result among others, of increasing the profitability of agricultural production, cutting down to the essential minimum the exports of meat and by additional imports of meat. By the same deadline, a program of improvement of meat supplies to the population will be worked out, taking into consideration the possibility of introducing the coupons system.

It has been agreed that there be no sale of Polish-produced general consumer goods which are in short supply at the Pewex [foreign currency] shops.

The community will be informed by the end of this year about the decisions and actions undertaken regarding supplies to the home market.

The MKS proposes to liquidate commercial shops, organize and unify meat prices and meat products (?and to bring them to an average level).

As regards point 12 a demand is accepted that the leading cadres be consistently selected according to the principles of their qualifications and competence--this applying both to party members, members of (?other) parties as well as nonparty people.

The program of equalizing family benefits for all professional groups will be presented by the government by 31 December 1980.

As regards point 14, which deals with lowering the retirement age, the government commission considers the demand as impossible to realize in the country's current economic and population situation. This matter may be referred to discussion in the future. The MKS demands that this matter be researched by 31 December 1980, and that the possibility of early retirement--by 5 years--of workers employed in particularly hazardous conditions be considered. This should only happen in response to the suggestion of a given employee.

As regards point 15, the government commission states that an increase of the lowest retirement benefits and pensions will take place every year, in accordance with the economic capabilities of the country and in consideration of increases in the lowest wages. The government will present the program to implement this demand by 31 December 1980. The government will prepare a proposal for the lowest retirement benefits and pensions to be increased to the so-called social minimum, defined on the basis of the research of the relevant institutes, and made public and subjected to the control of the trade unions. The MKS stresses the utmost urgency of this matter and maintains the demand of equalizing retirement benefits and pensions of the old portfolio with the new portfolio and taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living.

As regards point 16, it has been deemed essential to immediately increase the resources for investment projects in the health service, to carry out improvements in the supply of medicines through additional imports of raw materials, to increase the wages of all the employees of the health service and to change the wage structure for nurses, as well as urgently prepare the governmental and ministerial program to improve the health of the community.

As regards point 17 which reads: A sufficent number of places in kindergartens and nursery schools for children of working women must be ensured, the commission fully agrees with the content of this demand. An appropriate program will be presented by the voivodship authorities by 30 November 1980.

As regards point 18, it has been decided that by 31 December 1980, in consultation with trade unions, an analysis of the capacity of the national economy and time limit, the amount of payment to be made to women who are on leave, at present unpaid, for the purpose of rearing their children, will be made.

MKS proposes that in the analysis, note should be made of the possibility of introducing this assistance payment at the level of a full wage during the 1st year from the birth of a child, and of 50 percent during the second year, amounting to not less than Z2,000 per month. This demand must be implemented gradually, beginning with the first half of the year 1981.

As regards point 19, it has been decided that by 31 December 1980 a program will be submitted by voivodship authorities to improve the housing situation, aimed at shortening the waiting period for housing. Identical actions will be started throughout the country.

As regards point 20, it has been agreed that as from 1 January 1981 subsistence payments will be increased, as will supplements to it for separation from the family. Appropriate proposals will be presented by the government by 31 October 1980.

As regards point 21, it has been decided that by 31 December 1980 principles and ways for implementing programs to introduce work-free, paid Saturdays, or other ways of regulating the shortened period of work will be arranged and submitted. This program will note the increase in work-free paid Saturdays already in 1981.

The government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin accepted the following decisions, which we are now presented in exposition form.

Firstly, it was agreed that self-governing trade unions will be set up, which will have a socialist character, in compliance with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Workers' committees--previously strike committees--will announce, whenever necessary, general, direct and secret elections for posts in trade unions.

It has been explained that a gradual rise in wages will be introduced for all groups of employees, and primarily for the lowest wage earners.

The level of the so-called social minimum will be defined by the end of the year, and from 1 January 1981 the lowest pensions and retirement benefits of the workers whose health has suffered because of their work will be increased. Next, it was agreed that their wages be maintained at least at the level paid at their previous post.

By the end of 1980, the level of the monthly benefit for a woman on a 3-year maternity leave will be defined. It was also agreed to equalize the family benefits for all the professional groups with the benefits of employees of the armed forces and the militia. This should take place in three equal yearly installments, beginning 1 January 1981.

It has been explained in the protocol that the declaration of human rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference will be published again in brochure form.

Next, it was agreed that none of the striking workers be victimized because of their strike activities. Also, there will be no repression against the political activists if, through their activity, they do not threaten in a criminal way the socialist system and fundamental interests of the People's Republic of Poland.

A successful development of the dialogue between the state and the church has been started. It will be possible for the church to have wider access to the mass media.

It was agreed that a plaque commemorating the victims of the events of December 1970 be mounted in the main gate area of the shipyard by 17 December 1980.

Another agreement deems it essential to further improve the health system in Poland, and in particular the supply of medicines.

It was agreed as essential to stop the increase in the prices of general consumer products.

It was also agreed in the protocol that the government would arrange, by 31 December this year, a concrete program for the market supply in foodstuffs. By the same deadline an improvement in supplies of meat to the population will be made and a program for further improvement in this field, taking into consideration the possibility of introducing the coupons system, will be presented.

It was agreed that the Pewek shops not sell general consumer goods which are in short supply and produced in Poland.

Further agreements concern the undertaking of necessary actions aimed at explaining the reasons why the current situation occurred: the reemployment of people dismissed for their strike activity in the seventies, and the presentation, by 30 November of 1980, of the means to realize a limitation to censorship in the People's Republic of Poland.

It was considered as extremely important in the protocol that the supplies of materials to the work enterprises improve. By the end of 1980 a way to implement the program to introduce all free and paid Saturdays or other ways of shortening the working time, is to be presented.

It was established that the government present a program to solve the housing problem, with the guarantee that the waiting period be no more than 5 years.

In other points, following the above, principles were adopted for moving employees who do not prove themselves at managerial posts to lower-grade posts, for increasing, as of 1 January 1981, the level of subsistence payments, and for sending only outstanding employees or those who lost their good health to schools for leading workers and for vocational courses, at the cost of work enterprises.

It was agreed that by the end of this year the state authorities will draw up an amended charter of shipyard workers which will also include the employees of enterprises working in the shipyard.

The principle was adopted that during a strike the workers of work forces on strike receive a payment on account, amounting to 40 percent of their individual wages, and after they have resumed work, 100 percent of their usual wages corresponding to their jobs when on strike.

It was agreed that the full text of the final agreement be published by the local mass media and by the information service of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY.

The final decisions deal with the establishment by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of a mixed commission composed of representatives of the government, workers and voivodship administration. The commission will be chaired by the representative of the government, and representatives of workers and voivodship administrations will be deputy chairmen. The task of the commission will be to monitor the implementation of the decisions of the agreement and inform the work forces about it. In case of disputed questions, the sides will be obliged to hold joint consultations before any action is taken.

PZPR HOLDS PLENUM ON GDANSK, SZCZECIN TALKS 30 AUGUST

LD301728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee took place today. The deliberations were chaired by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The Central Committee heard a report by Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

It was with approval that the Central Committee took note of the reports of the government commission set up to have talks with workers' representatives on the demands put forward in Gdansk and Szczecin, which were presented by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The plenum ended with the singing of the Internationale.

GOVERNMENT, CRZZ PRESIDIUMS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD291940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] We have just received the following announcement:

Today, a joint meeting of the Government Presidium and of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] took place. Against the background of the schedule for the implementation of tasks ensuing from the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, the meeting discussed the trends and precepts for cooperation between the state administration and trade unions in resolving social and welfare problems concerning workers and the participation of the trade union movement in the shaping and implementation of the country's socioeconomic development plan.

The Government Presidium expressed keen interest in draft bills on trade unions and on workers self-government and has pledged its farreaching assistance on these issues. The CRZZ Presidium has put forward the views of the union movement on the ways the demands submitted by work forces are to be implemented. In this connection, the Government Presidium has recommended, at the proposal of the CRZZ, that ministers, heads of central offices, voivodship governors and town mayors should urgently and thoroughly examine them with the participation of the central and voivodship trade union boards.

There was the mutual expression at the meeting that the renewal of the trade union movement and the reconstruction of the program for government activity, adapted to the situation in the country and to new targets, create favorable conditions for a businesslike cooperation in partnership.

In the course of the meeting the leadership of the trade union movement was familiarized with the draft bills on the introduction and range of pay increases. The increases have already begun and will gradually encompass employees of all socialized economy establishments, institutions and offices.

The meeting also discussed the proposals for an increase in family allowances, pensions benefits for the disabled, and the alimony fund, as well as other plans designed to improve the working and living conditions of the population as well as of the social activity in enterprises.

Taking public opinion into account the government prepared a draft bill concerning tighter price controls and stepping up discipline when fixing them. The decision means ensuring an effective protection of the real income of the population and counteracting an excessive increase in the cost of living. A list of goods and services of fundamental importance as regards the expenses of the population will form an integral part of the decision of the Council of Ministers and their prices will be fixed exclusively by the State Price Commission.

It has been agreed that the CRZZ will organize at an early date a debate on the methods for the control of prices of basic goods suggested by the government. Final decisions will be made after the views of the trade unions have been taken into consideration.

The meeting also discussed the direction of activities connected with research and analysis of the cost of living. The suggested solutions are designed [word indistinct] measuring of the movement of prices of goods and services purchased by the population and cost of living indices as regards individual and social and trade groups. The results of the research are to constitute an objective premise for the sharing of the prices and wages policy, which is designed to protect the living standards of the population.

It has been agreed that as regards these matters, the government bodies and the trade unions will cooperate closely.

Draft Trade Unions Law

LD302116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] An initial version of the trade union bill has been drafted. Its assumptions were examined today at the first session of the group set up by the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] which is to draft the bill before it is sent for consultation to workplaces.

The deliberations were chaired by CRZZ Chairman Romuald Jankowski.

The chairman of the group was appointed. He is Franciszek Rusek, president of the Labor and Social Welfare Chamber of the Supreme Court. The group comprises academics, trade union activists, and representatives of plant work forces.

The first version of the bill will be the subject of further work by experts, taking into consideration, inter alia, the norms of international law. After the completion of this work, the draft will be put before a plenum of the CRZZ and then, before it finally gets to the Sejm, it will be the subject of broad social consultations in workplaces.

As we reported earlier, a joint session of the Government Presidium and the CRZZ Presidium took place yesterday. The draft bill for intensifying the control of prices and increasing the descipline of pricing was submitted to the meeting. Today a team whose aim is to work out the details of the new bill was discussing it. The team is composed of representatives of the government, trade unions and crafts, and it is led by Deptuty Premier Tadeusz Grabski. Andrzej Bober listened to the debate, and the details are of interest to us all:

The draft defines the list of goods and services of basic significance to worker families and introduces the principle that exclusive right to fix these prices belongs to the Council of Ministers and the State Price Commission. Thus, managers of economic units are deprived of the right of fixing the prices for these goods, because many of them were simply arbitrary.. For example, in the second quarter of this year 6,000 prices were analyzed and it transpired that over 30 percent of them had been fixed above the level. Justified by production conditions. This was bringing income to the enterprises, while the rest of us were hit in the pocket, and often very painfully.

How many goods are there on the proposed list? I have a few figures, certainly of interest to you. Well, the value of these goods totals Z730 billion. Is this much or little? Well, it represents 55 percent of the value of all market goods and services, and in the case of foodstuffs the goods on the list constitute 80 percent of all supplies to the market during the year. Of course, this excludes alcohol.

During debates it has been decided to submit this list to the workforces of large industrial enterprises for assessment, and eventual suggestions for extending this list.

So much for the list itself, which has 150 articles, from bakery products, meat, cheese, coal, electricity, footwear, fabrics, washing machines, furniture and vacuum cleaners.

Sanctions will be applied to persons demanding higher prices, for example, in the case of private sellers or agents, they will be deprived of the right to carry out trade activities.

Outline of Points

LD302148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] We have been told that the initial version of the draft law on the trade unions has been prepared. Its precepts were reviewed today at the first session of the team appointed by the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ], which is to work out a draft bill before sending it for consultation at work enterprises. The session was chaired by Romuald Jankowski, chairman of the CRZZ. After the first version of the draft is worked out by experts, it will be put to the plenum of the CRZZ and then, before it finally goes to the Sejm, it will become the subject of broad consultations with the workforces.

Here are some of the main precepts of the initial draft of the law:

Trade unions are a self-governing organization and are not subject to control or supervision of the state administration organs.

They themselves decide on all matters dealing with their functioning and their interorganization.

Their activity is based on the democratic principles of, for instance, secrecy of elections to unions' bodies and unlimited number of candidates.

The proposed regulations confirm the division of trade unions into industries.

It is proposed to extend the competence of the trade unions, for instance in the sphere of planning the division of the national revenue, the formation of social policy, shaping of the social policy, questions of pay and prices.

The trade unions, according to the initial version of the draft law, would have the right to protest [stawiac zarzuty] against decisions which are against the law or social interests. This kind of veto would mean that a given decision would have to be suspended.

The draft law also contains guarantees for the proper performance of the control functions of the trade unions, such as the duty of the administration to supply the trade unions with all data and information which is needed to examine the issues.

PAP Report

LD310854 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP)--The assumptions of an initial version of a draft bill on trade unions have been examined on August 30 at the first meeting of a team set up by the Central Council of Trade Unions to elaborate a draft bill before sending it to factories to be discussed.

Chairman of the Chamber of Labour and Social Security of the Supreme Court Franciszek Rusek was appointed chairman of the team composed of scientists, trade union activists and representatives of worker crews.

The bill stresses that trade unions are a self-governing organization which is not subject to supervision and control of state administration bodies. Autonomous trade unions decide about all matters connected with their functioning. The activities of trade unions are based on democratic principles, for instance, secret elections to trade union bodies and with an unlimited number of candidates.

The draft bill plans to extend considerably the scope of competence of trade unions. New rights concern the participation of trade unions in planning work, distribution of national income, in the shaping of social policy, wages and prices and in all matters determining the standards of living of working people. So far, the rights of trade unions in the field were not regulated by law.

The new rights are to be accompanied by legislative regulations ensuring the effectiveness of their observance.

It is planned that the Main Council of Trade Unions will have the right of direct legislative initiative. So far in practice, as it is known, this right was carried out through Sejm deputies--trade union activists.

The draft bill guarantees proper discharge of control functions of trade union movement. Among the guarantees is the duty of the administration to provide trade unions with all information necessary for appraising a given matter and to make it possible for trade unions to have access to desired documents. An important right is that of compiling by the unions of independent statistics.

The competence of works trade unions organizations is to be considerably extended. In this case also binding is the principle that the head of the factory cannot take any decisions of essential concern to employees without previous consent of the factory trade unions council. In the case of a violation of workers' rights the factory council would intervene. The new rights would also include that of the works council to proclaim a strike in case all other possibilities of settling the conflict were exhausted.

These are only some solutions envisaged by the draft bill. The first version of the draft bill will be now submitted to further elaboration by experts taking into account, among other things, forms of international law. After the completion of the work the draft bill will be submitted to the plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Next, it will be a topic of broad social consultations in factories before it finally reaches the Polish Sejm.

1 September Meeting

LD012146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions took place today with the participation of chairmen of the central councils of the different branches of trade unions.

During the discussions, which were chaired by Central Council Chairman Romuald Jankowski, an evaluation was made of the present situation in the trade union movement in the light of current tasks and agreements signed between the strike committees and the government commissions.

The Presidium examined the schedules for the introduction of the decisions, agreed jointly by the Government Presidium and concerned with the vital problems of the working people. The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions emphatically stressed that the leading idea of the work of the different branches of trade unions in the immediate future is the final settlement of the demands of the work forces submitted during the latest report-back and election campaign. Some of the postulates were also reflected in the agreements signed between the government commissions and strikers' committees.

The Presidium decided to ask the government to settle the problems connected with the functioning of the social and housing fund.

It was considered imperative to intensify work for the implementation of the demands regarding protective and working clothes, and personal hygiene equipment.

In dealing with all social and living problems there must be no cases of ignoring the views of trade unions, of violation of their rights by economic or state administration.

Conditions for the effective work of trade unions will be created by the new law on trade unions, the draft of which was discussed by participants in the session. It will become the subject of an extensive social discussion in workplaces with the participation of workers' commissions and of other representatives of the work forces.

The Presidium stressed once again that everywhere where the work force so desire new elections should be held for posts in trade unions with the full observance of the democratic principles of trade union life.

The Presidium discussed the state of preparations for the next plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIC PRICE CONTROL COMMISSION AT WORK

LD011642 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A group of experts comprising members of the government and prominent members of various civic organizations is working on the drafting of a decree of the Council of Ministers covering the control of prices and stricter discipline (?in observance) of price regulations. The group is working under the leadership of Tadeusz Grabski, a deputy prime minister. The objective of the decree is to curtail the rising cost of living. It will cover goods and services of basic importance to the budgets of working families. The fixing of prices for most goods and services is to be solely within the competence of the Council of Ministers and the State Price Commission. The draft of the decree is to be presented to the workers for a review.

RAKOWSKI SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL FULFILL WORKERS' DEMANDS

DW011147 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 0445 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Reporter Heribert Schwan telephone interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chief editor of the Polish weekly POLITYKA--live in German]

[Text] [Question] The strike in Poland is settled, after 18 days workers in Gdansk and Szczecin fought successfully for free and independent trade unions, the right to strike and many other things. The Polish Government yielded to the strikers in almost all points. There is talk about a marked loss of authority of communism in Poland, Mr Rakowski. How do you assess all this?

[Answer] Well, I assess it a bit differently. I hold the view that--as we said very often, as I said very often--we need to have far reaching and deep reforms in our system. Therefore, I do not think that we have lost but we have opened a new phase of developments in Poland.

[Question] Would you even talk of a Polish model, a genuie Polish road to socialism?

[Answer] Well, I would not want to say that today because we will first have to put the new points, the new policy into practice. What matters now is the practice, and then later perhaps we will be able to say that, but today it all is too fresh. The structures will yet have to be built.

[Question] Do you also see any consequences for the Eastern bloc, for other East European states?

[Answer] An answer to this question today is untimely, too.

[Question] Will the promises made the workers by the Polish Government be strictly kept by the government?

[Answer] This is the most important point. They must be kept. If they aren't, there will be a new wave of strikes or a catastrophe. The government will have to fullfill the demands point by point.

[Question] That means that in 1980 it will be different than in 1970 when there were promises, made too?

[Answer] This was the first time that we had such mass movements lasting two months, you know, and the workers today are different from what they were in 1970, and the Communist Party is also a different party. I must say that apart from all the mistakes we made, the mistakes the party or the party leadership made, we also must asses developments in the seventies objectively and we have to admit that Gierek created a situation enabling us after 2 months of strikes to solve the conflicts politically without using force. This is very important; it is a great new lesson for Poland.

[Question] Mr Rakowski, there have been speculations for weeks on a resignation of Edward Gierek. It seems that these speculations cannot be dismissed easily. How do you assess a possible resignation by Edward Gierek?

[Answer] As far as I understand politics, these are just speculations; they are not based on concrete facts.

[Question] There was fear in the past weeks that the Soviet Union might invade Poland. There were recollections of 1953, 1956 and 1968. This fear probably was unfounded?

[Answer] I beg your pardon?

[Question] This fear probably was unfounded?

[Answer] Exactly. The Soviet Union only watched the situation here just like Schmidt or Giscard d'Estaing did. That is understandable, isn't it?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] But an intervention or the danger of an intervention was out of the question. These are foolish things to say.

[Question] Can we assume that the Soviet Union will accept all that which was agreed upon yesterday?

[Answer] You should phone Moscow.

[Question] Mr Rakowski, the strike in Gdansk clearly showed the gap existing between the workers and the government. Do you think that this gap can be bridged following the new accords?

[Answer] Yes, but we need time for that. It is not easy and this gap cannot be abolished in one day.

MINERS CONTINUE STRIKE IN KATOWICE; CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT

LD011100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Here is Katowice: Since 29 August, 1980, strikes by the mining workforces of the following mines have been continuing: Manifest Lipcowy, Borysnia, Zmp, Trzydziestolecia Prl, Moszczenica, Maja, Jastrzebie, Suszec, as well as the mining operations enterprises in Jastrzebibc and Rybnik and a number of enterprises in other industries.

The strikes were begun in order to solve the just grievances of the miners [sluszne gornicze sprawy] and at the same time to express support for the demands of the workers on the coast.

Terms of reference for an agreement have been agreed upon. Acceptance of these terms of reference has been made conditional upon arrival of the government commission.

The premier has set up a government commission under the chairmanship of Wlodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining. [as heard]

Gerard Kroczek, deputy minister of mining, has been appointed to solve the problems of mines and mining enterprises belonging to the Lower Silesian Mining Association, which have so far not been dealt with. [Warsaw PAP in English at 0200 GMT on 2 September reports: "The talks between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee were held on September 1 in the Manifest Lipcowy mine at Jastrzebie. As a result a protocol on the ways to settle the mining crews' complaints was prepared. It is expected that the protocol will be signed on September 2."]

Kopec Commission Chairman

LD020719 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0500 GMT on 2 September, in reporting work stoppages in the Anna, Rydultowy, Marcel and Wukek mines in Silesia, reports the following:

"The premier has set up a government commission. Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and appointed chairman of the commission, has arrived in Jastrzebie in order to begin talks with the Interfactory Strike Committee.

"A protocol of an agreement concerning methods for dealing with the demands of the work forces of miners and all fundamental issues had been agreed upon beforehand."

Further on Commission

LD021014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] As has already been reported, the premier has set up a government commission to examine the demands of striking mining workforces. The commission is chaired by Deputy Premier Aleksander Kopec.

The following are the members of the commission: Wlodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining; Wieslaw Kiczan, secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee; Mieczyslaw Gladwski, deputy minister of mining; Zdzislaw Gorczyca, first deputy Katowice Voivoda; Prof Jerzy Nwrocki, rector of the Silesian Polytechnic; Prof Henryk Rechowicz, rector of the Silesian University in Katowice.

The commission is comprehensively examining the joint terms of reference for the agreement which were worked out earlier. The demands put forward by the workforces are acceptable in their entirety [sa w calosci do przyjecia]. The government commission is ready to sign an agreement with the Interfactory Strike Committee.

STRIKE ENDS, NORMAL WORKING RESUMES IN WROCLAW

LD010828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] This is Wroclaw. The special delegation of the Interfactory Strike Committee returned from Gdansk today at 0400. In this connection all Wroclaw factories will resume work. Work will start in Pafawag, Dolmel, Elwro and Archimedes. During the morning transportation gradually will begin to operate. The depots' gates are already open for the first streetcars which should be leaving while I am reading this report. Thus life in Wroclaw and Lower Silesia is returning to normal.

Communique on End of Strike

LD011954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday throughtout the afternoon and evening the population of Lower Silesia awaited good news from the coast. Before the headquarters of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Wroclaw crowds stood until late into night. At long last the awaited news arrived. At 2300 a meeting of the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee took place under the chairmanship of Jerzy Piorkowski; the Wroclaw Wojewoda Janusz Owczarek took part. The meeting discussed the proposals and problems of the striking workers. The Wojewoda thanked the Interfactory Strike Committee and the strike committees at industrial enterprises for the maintenance of order and peace and for the solicitude for factory property.

Today at 0500 the chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Wroclaw announced the end of the strike in Lower Silesia:

[Begin recording] Communique [word indistinct] No 6 issued by the Wroclaw Interfactory Strike committee.

At 0400 this morning a special delegation of the Wroclaw Interfactory Strike Committee consisting of Bogdan Jodrowski, Antoni Skinder and Hubert Hanusian returned from Gdansk. The delegation has officially presented to the Interfactory Strike Committee the results of the talks which took place in Gdansk. In accordance with the [words indistinct] decision of the Interfactory Strike Committee of Lower Silesia is to go back to work. [end recording]

A few minutes before 0600 all the personnel on strike at indistrial enterprises were ready to resume work. The first buses left the garages in the Krasiczynska street.

ELBLAG ENDS STRIKE, DECIDES TO RESUME WORK

LD311914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] In the evening the Polish press agency PAP reported that a session of the interfactory Strike Committee took place in Elblag today. It was decided to end strikes in the city and to resume work.

POZNAN WORKERS STAGE SOLIDARITY STRIKE, APPEAL ISSUED

LD291710 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The difficult situation which has been felt for some time in the country has complicated life in Poznan, too. City transport came to a halt in the morning streetcars and buses came to a standstill.

There were stoppages at work at some Poznan production enterprises. Work forces began talks with the managements of these enterprises. Among others, the Ceqiblski plant is not working today. Information has reached us that the strike is being held to show solidarity with the workers of the coast. The work force intends to resume work tomorrow morning.

The situation that has come about has disrupted the normal flow of life in Poznan, causing among other things, increased buying in the shops. Despite this, Poznan traders, mass catering establishments, hospitals, schools, the post office and other municipal services are functioning without major disruptions.

In this situation the Poznan Viovoda and the Mayor of the city of Poznan have addressed the following appeal to the inhabitants:

As of today, the situation in the viovodship and in Poznan in particular, has become much more complicated. Streetcars and local buses have come to a halt. The capital of Wielkopolska [western Poland] which has more than 500,000 inhabitants has, to a large extent, been paralyzed. Thousands of citizens are experiencing difficulties trying to reach their workplaces and homes.

It is the supreme imperative of the day to resume work and to show concern for public property which belongs to all of us. Let us show solidarity with the correct demands of the working class with our machines; let us do it while going about our everyday work; let us show solidarity while working.

The solution of the problems outlined by the shipyard workers and port work forces will be known throughout the country. Let us manifest profound prudence and civic responsibility. After all, the city must live so that its inhabitants can live as well; our children, our nearest and dearest, patients in hospitals.

The normal functioning of municipal services is essential for this. We are speaking here of those branches of the production sector and transport which directly influence whether or not bread and milk, basic foodstuffs, essential articles of everyday life appear in the shops and on our tables.

If we bring an extreme situation about, all this may be put in doubt; despite the current great effort of people of good will, the city will not be capable of safeguarding for its inhabitants even a minimum of what is essential for everyday life.

Let us act now so that it is not too late. Let us prevent a situation in which our children are short of bread and milk, in which patients are in danger of speedy and effective aid not being available.

If we understand these simple issues, we will thereby show our civic maturity which, in difficult moments, we must show in our own, very personal interest.

We appeal to workers, work forces of enterprises, employees of institutions, mothers, the entire public of Poznan and the voivodship: Show prudence, resume work, ensure calm in the name of the unity of Poles, in the name of Poland--the home of us all--in the name of the rejuventation of socioeconomic life, in the name of supreme concern for the country's future--the future of us all.

The appeal was signed by Stanislaw Cozas, Poznan Voivoda, and Wladyslaw Sleboda, mayor of the city of Poznan.

Interview With Strike Representative

LD302004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] A 24-hour solidarity strike was staged by Cegielski workers. This morning the Cegielski workers returned to work: [begin recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] I am speaking from the Cegielski plant, to be precise in the room where there is now a break in the deliberations of the commission set up to compile the demands of the Cegielski work force. At the microphone is the chairman of the commission, Mr Ryszard Bilik, foreman in the quality control department of [word indistinct] products, a representative of the all-factory strike committee. Sir, what is the situation today in the Cegielski plant?

[Bilik] The Cegielski plant, in accordance with the resolution passed by the all-factory strike committee, returned to work today, a little late at 0700, because since early morning there were mass meetings, which informed [the workers] on the method of settlement of yesterday's problems. [words indistinct] that the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex had already begun work and that gave us satisfaction.

[Unidentified correspondent] How was the news received by the Cegielski work force?

[Bilik] With joy, with a certain relief, that at last the situation is becoming normal again and the work force hopes that, after Szczecin, the Gdansk [word indistinct] will be next, and at last there will be some sort of normal atmosphere in our country.

[Unidentified correspondent] And the workforce, was it satisfied that all those problems which were put forward by it in the nature of suggestions and presented by the strike committee will be sorted and passed to the state authorities for implementation? [passage indistinct]

[Bilik] The most important problems are general ones, which without doubt are reflected in the demands of the coastal workforces, but even so, for lack of knowledge of those demands, we decided to repeat them and present them to the appropriate competent representatives. The first basic item can be briefly described: This point is observance of the rights contained in the Constitution. Our Constitution expands a great deal on these matters and if law and order and justice are observed, we express the hope that the country will even have it too good, where general matters are concerned. And then we have a number of internal factory matters, sociological matters which also need to be attended to and solved quickly. The housing problem is one of the main problems of this kind, especially for young married couples: the lack of apartments. The next problem is supplies in the shops, which need improvement, for life to go on normally. There is a series of important questions; the matter is not an easy one but let us hope that today we will finish it. Time is pressing. [end recording]

LODZ RADIO VIEWS LOCAL 'DIFFICULTIES'

LD301726 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The people of Lodz have experienced some difficulties. Several enterprises are on strike and the city transport enterprise is still on strike. Although enterprise transport facilities have been quickly mobilized (?there are still difficulties), not only in going to and from work. Besides, enterprise vehicles are not designed for their present functions and cannot (?fully meet the needs). [sentence indistnict] In any event, the present transport situation annoys the Lodz population. I think I can say that a decisive majority of us all want our society to show understanding (?for the situation) and (?all work) in unison on solving the most difficult problems. I say this on the basis of what I heard from representatives of various trades and centers and of which we have heard much in the latest television and radio broadcasts. They present a picture of common deliberations to speedily adjust what is not functioning properly in our social and economic life, in order to avoid errors. This searching is accompanied by consideration for what we call the well-being of the country, or simply the good of every Pole. This is what we are all discussing now. There are talks at home and discussions in enterprises.

At most Lodz enterprises an exchange of views is taking place.

[Unidentified speaker] There are a whole lot of people there; what is the need for that many people in a trade union? There should be a few people who have their heads screwed on, who would concretely defend workers' affairs. If they are wrong, so be it. But if right is on the worker's side, then it should be possible to settle it with trade unions. Then everything would be in order.

In my opinion it would be best if everybody looked to himself and took responsibility for the work entrusted to him. We simply must trust each other.

[Announcer] These are important problems and I believe that thinking about them, social deliberations, will not end either today or tomorrow. Our life, in accordance with normal, well-known laws, requires constant improvements, so long as it has its undistrubed rhythm.

30 Aug 'Day Off'

ID010926 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In accordance with many demands by enterprises and institutions, and on the basis of the law on people's councils, the president of Lodz City Council has decided as follows:

Saturday 30 August, that is tomorrow, will be a day off in place of Saturday 22 November of this year. This decision applies to all enterprises and institutions of Lodz Voivodship which are entitled, in accordance with the present regulations, to additional days off in 1980.

BYDGOSZCZ REPORTS SOME FACTORIES RESUMING WORK

ID291728 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Social tensions persisting throughout the country are causing concern, above all, accompanied by businesslike discussion about the issues close to our hearts, close to all Poles. Demands pertaining to earnings, social issues and consumer questions are being put forward at plants; managements, as well as higher economic organs, are examining these demands.

In the voivodships of Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek, some work forces from enterprises and factories have stopped working, at the same time putting forward to the workers their proposals concerning vital issues.

Today, work forces of the Bydgoszcz Kobra and cooling installations works resumed productive work after a break. Tomorrow, Elektromontaz will resume normal work. Most plants are operating normally; their work forces are taking part in the working class' dialogue with the authorities without striking.

Undertones of alarm at the continuing strikes are beginning to predominate in conversations more and more. The opinion is being expressed that it is possible, and indeed necessary, to discuss things, but that this should be taking place without tools being downed or the flow of life being disrupted, and in an atmosphere of calm and order.

Town inhabitants are suffering particularly from the effects of the strike by transport workers. To reach your job and to return home is very difficult indeed.

The situation in large towns, such as Bydgoszcz, where the longest distances to travel are more than 20 km, is particularly bad and efforts are being made to restore traffic to at least these longest routes. Workers in trade and other services, thanks to whom the everyday life of the towns is proceeding without greater complications, deserve the highest praise.

The workforce of the Wloclawek town transport depot has still not resumed work. Talks between the two fathers and the striking work force continue. During the dialogue which is underway, workers are putting forward a number of demands and suggestions. Their content is, to a large extent, similar to the demand which have earlier been put forward by other work forces throughout the country and the voivodship.

Many of them have to be carefully considered for appropriate decisions to be made, some at the central level. These pertain, among other things, to changing the earnings system and making earnings higher, lowering the retirement age, a better system of supplies to the market, and a more accurate selection of leading cadres.

Demands affecting local matters have also been put forward; for instance, the demand that the waiting period for a Wloclawek apartment be reduced and that a new local bus depot should be built.

In the interests of all inhabitants, the town fathers have made auxiliary transport means available. These only partially lessen the transport difficulties. The town authorities appeal to inhabitants of Wloclawek to help each other, to do each other a kind turn, and to lessen the difficulties connected with reaching one's work or school.

It was with great attention that we listened yesterday to the radio and television speech by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy premier, addressed to the inhabitants of the coast. Every listener understands that the position outlined in the speech and that the proposed solutions to conflict issues, including assurances on earnings, pertain to those employed in all branches and sectors of the economy throughout the country.

VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE IN GDANSK DISCUSSES STRIKE CAUSES

LD010745 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0518 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A voivodship conference of party activists took place last night in Gdansk. It was attended by members of the Secretariat and Executive of the party voivodship committee, members of the voivodship committee [KW], leading social and political workers, Gdansk land deputies, party activists from [word indistinct] and work establishments.

During the conference, Tadeusz Fiszbach first secretary of the PZPR KW, made on behalf of the voivodship party organization a preliminary assessment of the essence and nature of events which have dominated the life on the Gdansk coast during the past few days.

He underlined that from the very outset the voivodship party authorities expressed the view that we were facing an authentic protest of the working class against the worsening living and working conditions. The protest assumed a sharp character. The economic and social situation in the region has been getting more and more difficult for the past few years.

The Gdansk voivodship party organization dealt with the standard and quality of life of the inhabitants of the voivodship with a great deal of gravity and concern. It had often analyzed these issues at the plenary sessions of the KW and conferences of its executive. Problems which were beyond what could be resolved at voivodship level had been passed on to the central decisionmaking organs.

As early as the first days of the strikes on the coast on 17 August, the KW Executive had unanimously agreed on their causes. It had directed to the central party authorities demands, the implementation of which could have contributed to the solution of the social conflict that emerged.

The view expressed then by the KW Executive is still correct and topical today regarding the evaluation then made. Also during the difficult days of the second half of August, the voivodship party echelon has been working consistently to minimize and confine the development and consequences of the conflict.

In the existing, qualitatively new conditions, continued Tadeusz Fiszbach, it is imperative to embark on intensified work, both in the sociopolitical sphere and the production one. From right now, from today the party and its primary organizations must be actively present among the workforces.

Its activists have been accompanied and always are accompanied by the conviction that whatever they were doing, they were doing for the good of all workers. [passage indistinct]

It is necessary to renew in party work the line adopted by the sixth congress. Its topical value should be always present in the consciousness of party members from the Gdansk region. [passage indistinct]

These positive traits and rearings should be developed and consolidated. The tested forms of party work must be adapted to qualitatively new situations.

We think today with appreciation, continued Tadeusz Fiszbach, about the coastal working class, about all working people who were guided by the good of the homeland during the difficult days of the crisis too.

These values were also present among the striking workforces and in the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS]. During the past few days most valuable men have emerged there, men seized by a passion to work for universal good, men with gifts for organization. Let this entire precious trend determine the content of future actions.

We have signed an agreement with the MKS, thus ending the strike which for the past few days has affected most work establishments on the coast. This is a historical event in the life of our party. We gave testimony to the fact that we know how to resolve tensions and conflicts within our society through negotiations, according to the formula of an authentic dialogue, without recourse to force, which would have exposed the country to incalculable damage. Therefore, the achieved agreement constitutes also a political success of our party, which displaying maturity and farsightedness has proved that our Polish problems, including the most difficult ones, can be solved through constructive and creative solutions.

Now self-governing trade unions are to be set up as the result of the attained agreement. Anyone wishing to do so can join them, party and nonparty people. These unions can and should make a constructive contribution to the protection of the workers' interests, to the perfecting of the methods and forms of socialist democracy.

The primary task, concluded the first secretary of the KW, is the normalization of life in all its aspects. Peace and result of normal, honest work, the making good of arrears thus fulfilling the conditions to meet workers' demands. [sentence as heard]

The events of the past 18 days were a tough test for all of us. During those days the citizens of the coast have done a great deal to make life flow as smoothly and as calmly as possible.

Today is not the time to return to the past, to recall divisions, since today our greatest might should rest in consolidation and ideological and moral integration.

START OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS POSTPONED IN GDANSK

LD310756 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0605 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] In connection with continuous difficulties with transport, the start of the school year in all secondary schools has been postponed until further notice.

GDANSK, LODZ, WROCLAW REPORT RETURN TO WORK

LD010856 [Editorial Report] Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 0440 GMT on 1 September reports that municipal transportation is now operating normally.

Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 0449 GMT on 1 September reports that gasoline rationing for private motorists will "continue for the time being" even though the Gdansk refinery restarted work last night.

Lodz Domestic Service in Polish at 0445 GMT on 1 September reports that transportation services are operating normally.

Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0450 GMT on 1 September and Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish at 0500 GMT on 1 September 80th report that transporation and "all other enterprises" are operating normally.

Resumption of Work Proceeding

LD010858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] From the early morning PAP has been publishing information about the return to work in towns and plants where strikes had been taking place.

The largest plants on the Gdansk coast are back to work: the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk and the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia. The unloading of many vessels has also begun at port wharves. In the northern port, the pumping of petroleum from the ship Rysy II has begun.

For the first time in many days newspapers have been transported to Ruch kiosks far from the city center. Trade and services are working normally. Transportation began again yesterday in the tricity: The streetcar lines were first of all checked by technical streetcars. At 2030 the first night streetcars started. State motor transport vehicles also started running.

It is a normal working day in Szczecin today; a number of plants there had already been working on Sunday. A high transloading rate is being maintained at the wharves of Szczecin and Swinoujscie ports. The entire Warski shipyard work force is back at work. In Elblag, Bydgoszcz, Slupsk, Poznan and Wroclaw urban transportation has resumed working, as have factories and enterprises.

Further Reports

LD011121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Summary] In Szczecin the shipyard and other maritime economy enterprises are working. Transbud and the Unikon container plant are working, in short, all small and large workplaces.

PAP reports from Bydgoszcz that urban transportation is running again; plants and enterprises have started work. This morning all workplaces in Poznan and the Poznan voivodship were back at work, and in all workplaces in the central coastal region normal working began today.

Transportation and industrial enterprises in Elblag are back to work. Streetcars and buses are back in the town.

In Gdansk, the Polish ships Rysy II, Staszig, Matejko and (?Mierzejewski) are currently being serviced. The Rysy II is in Gdansk's northern port, with 128,000 tons of crude; the Arkadia is there for coal.

PAP Report

LD012216 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP)--The Polish nation welcomed with hope the termination of strikes and return to work of crews of factories and work establishments across the country.

In Gdansk, ports, shipyards, city transit and transportation establishments resumed work. Longshoremen decided to unload first the ships with food and fodder. Dockers of Gdansk's port north have already handled more than 90,000 tons of cargo, including oil and coal. The city transit network in Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia functions smoothly, but petrol is still rationed for individual car owners.

All the striking crews in the Szczecin Voivodship took up their tools on Monday. Workers at the shipyard which saw the longest work stoppage turned up to work at 5 a.m. the crew has already prepared a programme to make up for production losses and the first ship is expected to be launched this week. In keeping with their resolution made during the strike the crew worked several hours longer than usual. This will continue in the coming days.

The first-shift dockers in the port complex of Szczecin handled Monday morning some 34,000 tons of goods and several ships loaded with export cargo already left the ports, giving room to other vessels.

Life is returning to normal also in the Walbrzych Voivodship. Mass transportation networks and inter-city coach lines operate again.

In Slupsk-Rupena bus repair works, where the strike lasted two weeks, the crew adopted a plan to accelerate the output by devoting all their free Saturdays this year to extra work.

Reports on full normalization of life and work keep flowing in from Rzeszow, Kalisz, Sieradz, Piotrkow, Plock, Legnica and numberous other regions across the nation. Everywhere, however, the return to the routine pace of production meets with considerable obstacles since strikes in some work establishments affected direcly operations of other factories.

Unloading of Foodstuffs

LD012304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The resumption of cargo unloading at the ports has created conditions for quickly overcoming raw material difficulties which have recently affected the agriculture and the food industries.

Yesterday and today in Szczecin about 3,750 tons of fodder nuts was loaded into railway cars, including soya. There were directed primarily to these factories producing fodder for animals which in recent days had to stop production owing to the lack of raw materials.

Today also the transport of cereals and fodder from ships in Gdansk and Gdynia began.

During the first day of work at these two ports 1,200 tons of raw materials for fodder were shipped inland.

Beginning tomorrow, the handling of cereals and fodder will be greatly increased in the two ports because it is very important to unload and deliver almost 240,000 tons of cereals, mainly corn, and over 90,000 tons of nuts aboard ships in our ports.

Naturally, much will depend here on the work not only of dockers, but also the railwaymen who are facing great tasks.

The return to work at the ports also enables us to successively improve deliveries of imported raw materials for other branches of the food industry.

All railwaymen now face the task of eliminating the backlog on the railways which arose through stoppages in the loading and unloading of goods in many regions of the country, and primarily along the coast. These efforts are being implemented jointly with the work forces in ports and in industrial enterprises. It is thought that delays in the transport of freight throughout the whole country are not as bad as one would have expected. During August, they usually amount to about 2,600,000 tons, that is more than twice the July figure. Today, the number of "frozen" freight wagons was lower by about 1,500 in relation to previous week. A railway/port team is dealing with the problem of delays in the Gdansk region. It is assumed that after 1 week the situation in the northern and coastal region will return to normal.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESUMPTION OF WORK IN SZCZECIN

LD310730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] It is reported from Szczecin that transloading by dockers of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port complex has been resumed. The number of workforces of plants returning to work is increasing. The chemical works in Police and the paper plant in Skolwin (?are resuming) today.

Port Clearing Backlog

LD312044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Summary] Here is a dispatch from Szczecin: The second part of the Szczecin-Swinoujacie Port complex. the port of Swinoujscie, has resumed work at 0700 today. In Szczecin Port the handling of the Huta Zygmunt and Suwalki ships started this morning. The bulk cargo ship Warta was loaded with coal last night. Phosporites were unloaded from the MS Kujawy and ore from the Soviet ship Volgobalt-146. The handling there exceeded 5,000 tons during the night. Last night there were 57 ships berthed at the quays and lying in the roads of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port, carrying cargo of or awaiting to be loaded with nearly 400,000 tons. There were nearly 2,000 freight trucks to be loaded or unloaded in the port complex today, that is, nearly 50 percent more than usually.

According to an assessment by port director for exploitation matters Ryszard Pinkowski, approximately 1 week is needed to deal with the backlog of cargo handling in the po ts. Nine ships had left the port for other European ports and many ships had been directed even previously to foreign ports during the stoppage here.

Streetcars Reappear

LD311102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Szczecin correspondent Ryszard Bogunowski report]

[Excerpt] Late yesterday afternoon streetcars reappeared on the streets of Szczecin, a visible sign that the city was resuming normal life. We have been waiting for this during the long anxiety-filled days.

Even before the streetcars left their garages the municipal sprinklers appeared on the main streets. These were the first cosmetic activities in the city for nearly 2 weeks. As of tomorrow the workers of the same enterprise will start to remove the large quantities of garbage and waste which have piled up.

The port resumed operations yesterday afternoon. From the city, one could see the idle cranes coming to life. And this was another sign that the city was returning to normal life.

The first to move was the Bytom wharf. The gangs working on the GDR ship (Thorse) made it possible for her to be the first one to leave the port carrying a cargo of export coal. As the hours passed more bulk cargo wharves started operations.

Swinoport came to life at 0700 today. The Szczecin-Swinoujscie Port complex is working to capacity transloading import goods, including many raw materials awaited by industry, as well as handling coal and other export goods.

KOR LEADER RELEASED, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012024 Hamburg DPA in German 1923 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Warsaw--Polish civil rights fighters who had been arrested during the strike were released on Monday. Jacek Kuron, spokesman of the "Committee for Social Self-Defense" (KOR), held a press conference this evening in his Warsaw apartment at which he described the outcome of Gdansk as a victory of prudence. What was now important, he said, was further democratization. The agreements on the coast were above all a victory for the Polish workers but also, in a certain sense, were due to the Polish leadership which had shown a great awareness of the realities. He believed that the Soviet Union, too, had an awareness of the realities and, in view of the widespread social movement in Poland, would not interfere in Poland's affairs.

The creation of an independent trade union was the most that could have been achieved. For the first time, the work force had obtained not general assurances but concrete promises. Kuron, who like his wife [passage indistinct] wore a T-shirt bearing the word "solidarity," announced that the first meeting of the founding committee of the independent trade union had been held in Gdansk during the afternoon. About 3,000 delegates assembled and the location had to be moved to a school. With regard to his imprisonment, he said he had been treated well. In fact, the police officials had been rather embarrassed at arresting him and his friends and detaining them in custody for they too were sympathetic with the strikers on the Baltic coast.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PCE LEADER CARRILLO

AU291958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., met again with Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, before the latter's departure from Romania after the visit he paid at the invitation of the R.C.P. general secretary.

At the end of the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo highlighted with particular satisfaction the productive character of the dialogue conducted and pointed to the importance of continuing their friendly exchange of opinions with regard to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two communist parties, as well as to current aspects of the international life. It was considered that the expansion of cooperation between the R.C.P. and the Communist Party of Spain contributed to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to the expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Spain, served the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship, of mutual respect characteristic of the relations between the R.C.P. and the Communist Party of Spain, between the two party leaders.

Departure 30 Aug

AU301818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Aug (AGERPRES)--Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, left Romania on August 30.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST CLAUDE ESTIER

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, received Claude Estier, member of the Executive Bureau of the French Socialist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the talk high appreciation was expressed of the positive course of the relations of collaboration between the R.C.P. and the French Socialist Party, as well as the joint determination to act in the future as well for the expansion and diversification of the relations between the two parties.

Also approached were aspects of the current international political situation. By joint agreement, it was considered that under the current circumstances the closer unity and cooperation of the peoples, political parties, progressive forces, public opinion was more necessary than ever before for putting an end to tension in international life, ensure the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, respect for national independence. Within this framework, it was pointed out that everything possible should be done for the political negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, of all issues facing mankind.

Particular attention was paid to questions related to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and collaboration on the European Continent. In this context, the importance was highlighted of thoroughly preparing and ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting. At the same time, the necessity was emphasized of adopting urgent measures for halting the arms race and renouncing deployment of further missiles in Europe.

Reiterated was the joint wish to continue the dialogue and strengthen the collaboration between the R.C.P. and the French Socialist Party. Stress was laid on the importance of expanding cooperation among communist, socialist and social democratic parties, among all the progressive forces in the struggle for attaining the aspirations after peace, progress and welfare of the peoples, of the entire mankind.

The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ RECEIVES 'SPECIAL ENVOY' PUNGAN

AU291959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, took place in Islamabad during the call on the Pakistani head of state by Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, special envoy of the Romanian head of state.

On behalf of Romania's president, sincere wishes of good health and personal happiness were conveyed to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, as well as wishes of prosperity, peace and progress to the Pakistani people.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan expressed most cordial thanks for that friendly message and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute, as well as his profound feelings of esteem and friendship, best wishes of good health, success and personal happiness, of peace and progress for the Romanian people.

During the interview ways were discussed of further developing bilateral relations in all domains, as well as some international questions of mutual interest, inclusive of the situation in South-West Asia. In this respect, the determination was expressed of continuing the dialogue with a view to intensifying the efforts for finding ways and means of political, peaceful settlement on all international conflictual issues, for consolidating peace and strengthening collaboration among peoples. Highlighted was the interest of the two sides in the development of the friendship between the Romanian and Pakistani peoples, in expanding and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Pakistan on the basis of the principles enshrined in the joint declaration of 1973, of the observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, each people's right to decide its development path without any outside immixture.

Vasile Pungan also had talks with Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs, and with other Pakistani officials. During these interviews opinions were exchanged on the possibilities of developing the Romanian-Pakistani economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as on some current international issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291616 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Busu Noengo Nyoka, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission to our country. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANGELO MICULESCU MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT IN VIENNA

AU301545 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Vienna, 30 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, received Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, who is paying an official visit to Austria at head of a delegation of the relevant ministry.

During the talk satisfaction was expressed at the relations between the ministries of agriculture and the other bodies and units of farm production and research of the two countries in the context of the ascending development of the relations of friendly collaboration between Romania and Austria.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

ANDREI, DUMA RECEIVE BELGIAN PARTY LEADER WILLY DE CLERCQ

AU291903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 29, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs and Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, had an interview with Willy de Clercq, president of the Freedom and Progress Party of Belgium, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the S.D.U.F. National Council.

During the interview, the joint wish was expressed of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Belgium. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on current issues of the international situation, and particularly, on the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act.

ION URSU IN NETHERLANDS TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL COOPERATION

AU291905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--During his visit to the Netherlands, Ion Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, had talks with A.A.T.M. Van Trier, minister in charge of science policy, W.A. de Yong, president of the National Organization for Applicative Research, and S. Dresden, president of the Dutch Academy of Sciences.

The discussions conducted highlighted the productive relations of technical-scientific cooperation between Romania and the Netherlands. The importance was emphasized of further developing collaboration in the field of science and technology. Scientific research and higher learning institutes were seen round.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST MACEDO DEPARTS BUCHAREST 30 AUGUST

AU301820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Aug (AGERPRES)--Antonio Macedo, president of the Portuguese Socialist Party who, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on August 30.

ANDREI, SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGIN TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU012008 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the relations of close friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Syria and stressed the decisive role played by the summit meeting and talks between the two heads of state to promote and diversify those relations. They also discussed means of expanding and deepening the Romanian-Syrian multifaceted cooperation in the interests of both countries and peoples and the cause of international peace and understanding.

The sides also exchanged views on aspects of the current international situation and on their bilateral cooperation in the international arena.

DINCA RECEIVES JORDANIAN SUPPLIES MINISTER

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 28, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Jawad al-'Anani, minister of supply of Jordan now on a visit to Romania at head of an economic delegation. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the favorable evolution of the Romanian-Jordanian economic relations which witness steady development in the spirit of the understandings convenanted at top level. Analyzed were also possibilities of expanding and strengthening the mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries, new ways and concrete means of deepening cooperation, of increasing and diversifying goods exchanges.

DEPUTY MINING MINISTER POPESCU VISITS ANGOLA

AU302012 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Matters pertaining to Romanian-Angolan cooperation in the oil and mining fields were discussed in Luanda during the visit to Angola by Comrade Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology. He had a number of meetings with Angolan Government officials and with the management of national companies (SONANGOL) and (GEOMINAS). Tangible measures were worked out aimed at finalizing actions established during the Romanian-Angolan summit talks.

PRC BROADCASTING DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU291206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Aug (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Central Broadcasting Administration of the People's Republic of China, led by Hao Pingnan, deputy director-general, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian radiotelevision.

The delegation had talks at the Romanian radiotelevision concerning the continued development of the relations of bilateral collaboration and toured economic and social objectives in the counties of Prahova, Brasov, Constanta, Ialomita and Ilfov. At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the Central Committee. Chen Shuliang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, was present.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BUCHAREST

AU020900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received on September 1 the delegation of the House of Councillors of Japan, led by Shoji Nishimura, member of the Liberal-Democratic Party, now on a fact-finding visit in Romania.

During the interview, they emphasized with satisfaction the upward course of the Romanian-Japanese relations on multiple planes, the outstanding importance of the understandings reached during the visit paid to Japan by President Nicolae Ceausescu which had a substantive influence on the deepening of the links of friendship and close collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

In this context, emphasis was placed on the important role incumbent on the parliaments in the two countries in intensifying the collaboration between the Romanian and Japanese peoples, their active participation in the attainment of the two peoples' aspirations after peace and progress.

The same day, the delegation had a working interview with Deputies Stefan Voicu, secretary of the Romania-Japan Parliamentary Group of Friendship; Iuliu Fejes, secretary of the Foreign Affairs and International Economic Cooperation Commission; Ioan Tesu, secretary of the agriculture, silviculture and water husbanding commission; and Mihai Draganescu, member of the Industry and Economic-Financial Activity Commission. The guests were outlined the current and long-range programmes on energy, agricultural development and improved living standards of the population in Romania. The guests were entertained to luncheon. The talks and the luncheon were attended by Yuzuru Murakami, ambassador of Japan to Romania.

STATE AGRICULTURE WORKERS GET PAY RAISE

AU301543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Aug (AGERPRES)--535,000 working people of the Romanian state agriculture will benefit by a 13.9 renumeration rise as of September 1, 1980, within the second stage of the programme of raising the standard of living for the 1976-1980 quinquennium.

Along this quinquennium the incomes of those working in this important branch of the Romanian economy have grown by an average 32.8 percent. The application of the new remunerations coincides with the enforcement of the other improvements stipulated by law, that will also contribute to the improvement of the incomes of the people working in agriculture. With the new income rise, the extra incomes the working people of the state agricultural units will benefit by over the following four months are estimated to exceed 600 million lei.

This year the working people from the cellulose and paper industry, from silviculture, telecommunications, leather and footwear, glass, porcelain and faience and chemical industries have also benefitted by the imporved remunerations (planned for the second stage, that began on August 1, 1979. Their number amounts to 3,600,000.

The present stage of the remuneration rise is to conclude on December 1, 1980, and will result in a 30 to 32 percent rise of the real remuneration as compared to 1975, thus the initial stipulations of the programme of raising the standard of living, that indicated only an 18 to 20 percent rise, being exceeded by far.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SITUATION IN POLAND

'Profound Crisis' Ending

AU311630 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Aug

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report from Warsaw]

[Text] We are beginning our review of the most important world events with a report from Warsaw. Zoran Zlatanovic, TANJUG correspondent, reports:

At the moment that I am reporting this the head of the government commission and a representative of the Interfactory Strike Committee in Gdansk are to put their signatures on the agreement document drawn up yesterday to end the strike in this part of the Baltic coast. All the major matters for resolving the crisis have thus been resolved.

The session in Gdansk began about noon. The course of the session was carried by the local radio station. A festive signing of the document has been announced for 1600 hours local time, which is to say almost at this moment. After that, so it has been agreed, a representative of the Interfactory Strike Committee will speak on television. It is believed here that only local tel-vision on the Baltic coast will carry it. The strike should end in Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot and Elblag. In Szczecin, where an agreement on workers' requests was reached yesterday, work is being resumed. The loading and unloading of ships has begun. Trains with freight have also started. It is reported that work is being resumed in enterprises all over the country which were also on strike.

This is the beginning of the end of a profound crisis which Poland has been experiencing in the past weeks. We say beginning, for a long time will be needed before everything is brought back to normal. In this crisis, the Polish workers class has shown that it wants social (?changes) in the country and faster development of the process of socialist democracy, which would ensure precisely to this workers class greater influence of all social currents.

Process of Change Viewed

LD312154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] It is too early to make an assessment of everything which has happened in Poland in the past 2 weeks and in the past 2 months. The fact, however, remains that the working class did not protest merely by demanding better living conditions but it also demanded a speedier reform of the socioeconomic socialist relations in the country.

That it was right to do so is demonstrated best by the decisions which the authorities have been making in recent days. True, these were made under the pressure of events which followed one upon another but they were also made in the conviction, which had been maturing in the course of those events, that the proclaimed policy and practice had not been keeping step in recent years.

Obsolete social relations of the Polish model of socialism required new forms of socialist democracy of which there had been none in practice. The criticism of such a state of affairs yielded no results.

The crisis which emerged in the form of recent events shook all the structures of society. A new, different process is beginning. It was the workers who successfully fought for it, workers who, both in their own interest and in the interest of society, demanded to take part and to exert influence on the sociopolitical trends in the country.

Accord on Ending Strike

LD311945 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, August 31 (TANJUG)--An agreement on the discontinuation of the strike in the Gdansk area of the Baltic was signed in Gdansk this afternoon.

The agreement was signed by the representatives of the government's commission and the Inter-Factory Strike Committee. The agreement concerns the 21 demands upon the government by the work collectives which went on strike more than two weeks ago.

The announcement on the discontinuation of the strike was made shortly after the agreement was signed.

Sundic Reviews Events

AU011655 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Messages and Lessons of the Polish Events"]

[Text] On this day 41 years ago, World War II began. Although this date is not directly linked to the subject we shall speak about, except for the name of the country concerned, it has reminded us of Poland today and of everything that in the past few weeks was happening in that country and that could, unless reason had won, lead to the greatest catastrophe in Polish history since the end of the last war.

Socialist Poland had not been immune to social upheavals, but none has had the proportions of this last one. Until some 2 days ago, few people believed that the Poles would spend today, 1 September, in work and peace. The agreement between the workers and the government was achieved at the last moment, although--if the messages and the lessons of the past disorders are not forgotten--all Poles have good reason to celebrate 1 September 1980 as their great victory, and all those who cherish lasting and stable peace in Europe and in the world have reason to celebrate with them.

Any other outcome could lead to bloodshed with unforeseeable consequences both for socialism in Poland and for peace in the world.

Speaking about the messages and lessons of the Polish events, much time will probably be needed to clarify everything that happened in the past few weeks and particularly to see the causes of the workers' unrest. It would not be sensible, however, if anybody else but the Poles themselves attempted to impose his own interpretation. The Poles alone are called upon to do it and they are capable of doing it.

It would also not be wise and sensible to distinguish between the victors and the vanquished. The victors are the Poles, the workers who have rebelled and the government that had the strength to understand and to accept workers' dissatisfaction as justified.

Considering the grave economic situation, life in Poland will not be better as of today. But it is quite certain that it will be much easier to breathe. The agreement between the strikers and the government has opened the eyes of both sides so that they now see what has been, so to speak, invisible in the previous way of thinking and behaving. It was shown once again that there is no socialism without conflicts and that conflict situations in a socialist country can be solved exclusively by those who have the mandate of their workers class.

During the strike, attempts were made both in Poland and abroad to paint the unrest in the Baltic in various colors; among other things, to ascribe to the strikers what they neither wanted nor wished. There may be more of that, and this is what one should fear. However, if Europe and the world had faith that the Poles alone would overcome the difficulties in which they had landed, one must have faith in them even more now when they have succeeded. This is the precondition for Poland having peace both on its borders and in its own house. Any other approach to the Polish events, different from the way the Poles themselves saw and experienced them, would mean an attack on the agreement between the government and the strikers.

Problems After Strikes

AU011610 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 80

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic report from Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Good news is coming from the Polish Baltic coast today. It is also coming from other parts of the country where strikes were held until yesterday. The working people of Poland are returning to work. Work is being resumed. However, this is not the case all over Poland. The miners in Silesia did not go down into the pits today. A number of other enterprises are on strike there. The premier has set up a special commission headed by the minister of mining. Its arrival is expected in Silesia. The miners demand that some of their specific questions should be resolved. It is said that a platform for agreement has been established.

The issues which will be discussed in the coming period with the participation of all the working people, citizens and party members, may be divided into three groups. This is done by the press here today. According to the press, the first group of problems are matters directly concerning the Poles' standard of living. The second group are matters concerning reform of the trade union movement in the country. It is now clear that new trade union organizations, or which the workers had fought, will be set up in addition to the existing Trade Union Federation.

The third group are matters concerning the functioning of the system of socialist democracy in the country. Referring to this group of issues TRYBUNA LUDU says today that the party and its eighth congress have formulated the position on this well. Unfortunately, the party daily stresses, practice frequently diverged from the party positions.

PRAVDA Criticism Reported

AU020738 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Soviet party organ PRAVDA in its issue today expresses disagreement with the political demands made during the strikes in Poland. The newspaper ascribes these demands to antisocialist elements. However, it is stated precisely what the strikers have demanded.

The PRAVDA article, it is believed, reflects the position of Moscow, and it is devoted to--as the headline puts it--the undermining activities of the enemies of socialist Poland.

Citing the Polish press, the Soviet party organ assesses that antisocialist elements have succeeded in penetrating a number of Polish enterprises in the Baltic, in abusing the trust of part of the workers class, and in using the economic difficulties for their counterrevolutionary aims. Citing the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, PRAVDA remarks that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA and that it plays a significant role in Europe as an element of peace and stability in the continent.

Anyhow, PRAVDA today reported nothing on the agreement between the strikers and the government.

TASS Report Noted

AU020848 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] POLITIKA's correspondent reports from Moscow that the Soviet news agency TASS today carried a report that work has been resumed in enterprises in the Polish Baltic coast towns. The news agency did not report who reached agreement with whom and what is the content of the agreement.

TASS at the same time talks about damage suffered by the Polish economy because of, we quote, the undermining of the normal working pace, citing in this respect reports in the Polish press. The Soviet news agency also carries the appeal by the Polish party newspaper, TRYBUNA LUDU, that an atmosphere of order, calm and responsible behavior should be established in the country as soon as possible. In conclusion TASS cites TRYBUNA LUDU advocating that those forces that are not interested in socialist Poland should be prevented from interfering in the events.

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S VERDET ON HOLIDAY

AU311631 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 24 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I send you and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for further prosperity and new successes in building the socialist society and a happier future of the friendly Romanian people.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two neighboring countries will continue to develop in the future in the interests of our peoples and peace and security in the world."

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN MEETS DORONJSKI

LD292128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 29 Aug (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Emil Bobu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, in Novi Sad today. Bobu is leading the Romanian trade union delegation visiting our country.

In the cordial and friendly conversation which took place on this occasion there was discussion of relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries, the activities of the two parties in the internal and international spheres and some topical international problems.

Also taking part in the conversation were Miran Potrč, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Talks Concluded

LD292106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--The closing talks between the delegations of the Central Council of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation and the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, headed by their respective chairmen Emil Bobu and Milan Potrč, today marked the end of the Romanian delegation's visit to Yugoslavia.

During the visit the representatives of the Romanian trade unions visited the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina where in a number of talks with representatives of trade unions and other political organizations they were informed of the trade union's activities in work organizations, municipalities, the autonomous province and the republic. All talks were conducted in a working and friendly atmosphere during which the participants expressed wishes for the continuation of the successful cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two neighbouring friendly socialist countries.

VRHOVEC CONTINUES DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS AT UN

LD292112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 29 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the special U.N. General Assembly session, continued yesterday outside the assembly hall his diplomatic contacts with heads of delegation to the special session.

The contacts were primarily devoted to exchanges of views on the course of the special session with a view to finding ways and means for the session to succeed in its main task of initiating a new round of global negotiations and adopting the new international development strategy.

Vrhovec discussed the above with the heads of delegation of Algeria, Indonesia, Mali, Norway and Japan.

During the meetings with Foreign Ministers Ben Yahia of Algeria and Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, the activities of the non-aligned and their preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi early next year were given particular attention.

The activities of the non-aligned were discussed also during the meeting between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec and Mali Foreign Minister Beye. The two ministers discussed also bilateral cooperation.

Return From UN Session

LD301216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 30 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs [Josip Vrhovec] returned from New York to Belgrade this morning after heading the Yugoslav delegation at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Vrhovec yesterday continued diplomatic contacts outside the general debate conference room which he started on his arrival in New York. During his meeting with Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, the two sides carried out a detailed exchange of views on the questions figuring on the special session's agenda.

The main topic of the separate talks which Vrhovec had with the heads of the Guinea and Thai delegations during the special session was the investigation of ways which would lead the session to a successful close.

In addition to this, the Yugoslav-Guinean meeting concerned the preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference next year in New Delhi and the Yugoslav-Thai meeting concerned the situation in Southeastern Asia.

LJUBICIC, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS ATTEND CELEBRATIONS IN LIPICA

LD010944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Summary] Lipica--The main celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Lipica stud farm was marked in Lipica today. "The magnificent final part of the celebration was attended by several thousand lovers of equestrian sport, guests and tourists from home and abroad, including Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia; Marijan Brecelj, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Austrian Federal Minister for Agriculture Guenther Haiden; Otto Roesch, Austrian federal minister of national defense, and others." Teams from Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania displayed a rich program of dressage and sport skills.

Talks Held

LD011742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic and Austrian Minister of Defense Otto Roesch have met on Lake Bled (Yugoslav constituent Republic of Slovenia) and exchanged views on the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries' armed forces, in the spirit of the policy of good neighbourliness.

Minister Roesch has arrived on a private visit to Yugoslavia to attend the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the well-known Lipica stud-farm.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG VISIT

LD011746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces today left for Bonn for an official and friendly return visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the Bundesrat. The visit is part of fruitful parliamentary cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation is headed by Chairman of the Chamber of Republics of Provinces Zoran Polic.

STAMBOLIC, HODZA TAKE PART IN PRIZREN MEETING

LD010614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Prizren, 30 Aug--Petar Stambolic and Fadilj Hodza, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency, took part today in the work of the expanded session of the Prizren Municipal Committee of the League of Communists in the further development of this commune and the stabilization of its economy. Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also took part in the meeting.

Speaking at today's session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Prizren, Petar Stambolic spoke of the tasks in the economic stabilization and further enriching of the social and material position of the working class in our socialist self-managing relations. He also pointed out the great social significance of the further implementation of the policy of speedier economic development of the Province of Kosovo. Petar Stambolic devoted part of his speech to the implementation of the policy of national equality, and in this connection he stressed the significance of continually strengthening brotherhood and unity. Petar Stambolic also dealt in his speech with the topical issues of training the League of Communists for the implementation of its revolutionary role in our political system of socialist self-management.

Fadilj Hodza also took part in the debate. He observed among other things that concepts were emerging here and there about the economic stabilization being the concern of the Federal Executive Council alone, and in this connection he said that the stabilization measures which had been introduced, no matter how good they might be, would not yield anything were a struggle not waged for their implementation in every environment, day-by-day, persistently and responsibly. In this, and in the first place in eliminating the well-known subjective weaknesses in economic and business activities the foremost role is played, Fadilj Hodza stressed, by the League of Communists and by all subjective forces of our society.

Mahmut Bakali also spoke about the training of the subjective factor and above all of the League of Communists for the implementation of the economic stabilization tasks. He expressed the view that the degree of this training is not yet in line with the complex nature of the tasks which we face and which are ahead of us. This is best reflected, in Bakali's words, in the phenomena of opportunism by individuals in the League of Communists. Should we not oppose this energetically, Bakali believes, we would make possible the phenomenon of the tendency of opportunism in the party, and this is incompatible with our revolutionary movement.

Petar Stambolic, Fadilj Hodza and Mahmut Bakali visited in the afternoon the Balkan rubber and chemical industry in Suva Reka where they acquainted themselves with the business activity and development plans of that work organization, as well as with the activity of the League of Communists in this large collective and in the municipality.

BORBA EXAMINES REASONS FOR KOSOVO POWER STATION DELAY

AU312025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 80 p 2

[M. Daci article: "Why Kosovo B Is Late"]

[Summary] The construction of the Kosovo B thermoelectric power station, which will have two generating sets of 339 megawatts each, is more than 1 year behind schedule. The cost of this delay amounts to 1,781,000,000 dinars, if one reckons the effect of rising prices alone. The first generating set, which should be in operation by now, is expected to be commissioned in the third quarter of 1981, and the second set 6 months later.

"The reasons for such delay are to be found in that no domestic contractor for equipment or construction has adhered to the agreed deadlines to fulfill their obligations and firm promises."

The Ramiz Sadiku construction enterprise of Pristina and the Rad of Belgrade have completed their work on time, but through a fault of energoprojekt of Belgrade, the erection of the smokestacks is several months late and the construction of the cooling towers more than 1 year late. The worst delays are in the deliveries of the steel structure parts by Min of Nis, the rolling stock plant of Kraljevo, Metalna of Maribor and Minel of Belgrade. The deliveries of electrical equipment by Minel are running mostly on time, except for low voltage equipment which is imported, because Minel says that foreign exchange has not been provided. The imported turbines, boilers and measuring and regulating instruments are arriving on time.

The erection of the steel structure, contracted to Gosa of Smederevska Palanka, Min of Nis and Monting of Zagreb, has experienced the worst delays. Gosa is trying to make up time, but the Nis enterprise is falling further behind schedule.

The power station is to be supplied with coal from the Belacevac strip mine, which will be expanded to produce 5 million tons of coal more than at present. The expansion of the mine should have been completed by the middle of this year, but it is now expected to drag on until the end of 1981, because the investor is short of funds.

"All these problems were also discussed by the delegates of the Associated Labor Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo at their session before the beginning of the summer recess. Considering the energy situation in the country, which is becoming more and more serious every day, the position was adopted that work on the completion of the Kosovo B power station must be speeded up. For this purpose, talks have been held on several occasions with all the participants in the building of this project. The promises have been great, but time will show whether they will be fulfilled."